

1877.

BARR & SUGDEN'S

AUTUMNAL
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR

WINTER, SPRING, AND SUMMER FLOWERING.



SEED BULB&PLANT WAREHOUSE

BARR & SUGDEN,
12, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

"A useful guide for the amateur in the selection of bulbs for the adornment of the conservatory and sitting-room in winter, and the flower garden in spring."

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Presented to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium
by the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1972.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- I. This season the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us the following Medals:—
- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| April. | Large Gilt Silver Floral Medal for a large Collection of Daffodils, specifically named. |
| " | Silver Banksian Medal for Plant Cases furnished with Plants. |
| " | Silver Banksian Medal for Window Decorations. |
| May. | Commemorative Medals of Her Majesty's opening the Exhibition at South Kensington—viz., |
| " | Gold Banksian Medal for a large Collection of Daffodils, including the "Leeds' Seedlings." |
| " | Silver Banksian Medal for Plant Cases furnished with Plants. |
| " | Bronze Banksian Medal for Window Decorations. |
| June. | Silver Banksian Medal for a large Collection of Iris. |
| " | Silver Banksian Medal for a Collection of Lilies. |
| " | Bronze Banksian Medal for a Collection of Double Pyrethrums. |
- At the Royal Botanic Society's Flower Show in March, being the great Metropolitan Exhibition of Hyacinths, &c., for 1877, we carried off all the first prizes in the open classes for early-flowering Bulbs, viz.:—
- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|
| First Prize for the best 12 Hyacinths. |
| " " for the best 12 pots of Tulips. |
| " " for the best 12 pots of Polyanthus Narcissus. |
| " " for the largest and finest Collection of Hyacinths. |
- II. The bulbs quoted by us have been procured from the most experienced and best bulb growers in Holland, and are what they term "selected." See p. 6 for report on the flowering prospects of the Hyacinth.
- III. By means of the extensive comparative trials which are annually conducted at our Experimental Grounds, we have been enabled to correct the nomenclature of hardy bulbs generally, and to detect synomyms, which are so misleading to amateurs. Amongst the subjects dealt with we may name the Lily, the Narcissus, the Scilla, the Iris, the Colchicum, and the Funkia. We have also grouped the Gladioli into colours, and rejected many inferior varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus Narcissus, Crocus, &c. The fruit of this labour will be found distributed throughout the body of the Catalogue. The present issue contains much valuable information touching Lilies, Narcissus, and the Bearded Iris, of which we have given classified descriptive lists to assist amateurs in making selections. Our list represents almost every known Lily, and consists of representatives from China, Japan, the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Cashmere, California, Canada, the United States, British Columbia, the Caucasus, Siberia, the Pyrenees, the Maritime Alps, European Turkey, the Levant, &c.
- IV. Our Floral Albums (four volumes super-royal) contain above 5000 coloured plates of Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Plants, Annuals, Perennials, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Ferns and Foliage Plants.
- V. These Albums are kept at our warehouse as books of reference for any of our customers who wish to consult them when in London.
- VI. We feel it unnecessary to make the customary announcement that we execute our orders promptly and well, as it is only by such means we can hope to secure the confidence and support of horticulturists at home and abroad.
- VII. Carriage is allowed on orders amounting to 2*s.*, and upwards, to any principal Railway Station in England and Wales, to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and to any principal Station on the North British, Caledonian and Scottish Central Lines, and to Duhlin and Belfast. Also to Cork and Waterford, if by steamboat from London, but only as far as Bristol if by railway, *en route* for Ireland. We prefer sending by rail, as it is more expeditious, and, therefore, unless otherwise instructed, we shall forward via Bristol.
- VIII. *Carriage to be deducted at settlement* in accordance with conditions, Par. VII. Formerly our custom was to pay carriage in London; but we were compelled to relinquish this practice, in consequence of our "Carriage Paid" packages not being delivered with the same promptitude as those not prepaid; and, also, on account of continual complaints from our customers that they also had to pay carriage before they could get the goods. *We mention this as the reason why we abandoned a practice followed by us for so many years.*
- IX. Orders which are paid in advance, if in accordance with Par. VII., can either be sent carriage paid, or a liberal equivalent in goods added. *This latter course will be adopted unless we are otherwise instructed.*
- X. No charge is made for packing or package, except in the case of Plants, Seed Potatoes, Asparagus, Seakale, and Rhubarb. A small charge is made in these cases for the mat, hamper, etc., and, if returned within a fortnight, half-price will be allowed.
- XI. Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Plants in Pots, Soils, Watson's Lawn Sand, Wirework, Plant Cases and Stands, Barr's New Heated Frames, Portable Cut Flower and Transmission Cases, Garden Engines and Water Barrows, Flower Boxes, Jardinets, and Terra-Cotta, Rustic, China, and Glass goods—on these we do not allow carriage, and the packages are charged.
- XII. Five per cent. allowed on payments made within one month from date of invoice, and this deduction is to be made from the amount by the remitter; or it may be claimed afterwards.
- XIII. Post Office Orders to be made payable at King-street Post Office, Covent Garden, W.C. All cheques to be crossed, adding the words "and Co." Small amounts may be paid in Postage Stamps; when convenient, however, it is safer to take out a Post Office Order, the charge for which, if under 1*s.*, is a penny.

NOTICES TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

- XIV. To insure attention, *orders must be accompanied by a remittance, a draft, or an "order to pay,"* on a London agent. The remittance must be sufficient to cover the expense of cases, and also of carriage, if the freight is required to be paid in advance.
- XV. Cases of seeds and bulbs can now be despatched to all parts of India, at the rate of 1*s.* per lb., through the Indian Parcels Post.
- XVI. In shipping plants to India, great care is exercised by us in selecting, preparing, and properly packing the same, and our consignments have, on the whole, been very successful. Still, there are so many contingencies, that we cannot, in any way, hold ourselves responsible for the condition in which the plants reach their destination.
- XVII. Our successful shipments of seeds to India have induced several of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies there to entrust us with the execution of their orders for distribution amongst the members.

[*Barr and Sugden,*

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES FOR 1877.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
<i>Agapanthus Mooreanus.</i> See p. 35			
<i>Allium Neapolitanum</i> and <i>acuminatum</i> . See p. 35			
<i>Amorphophallus Rivieri.</i> See p. 35			
<i>Anemone, Autumn-flowering.</i> See Nos. 1310, 1311, and 1312			
<i>Anemones</i> ; new double, <i>fulgens</i> , <i>stellata</i> , <i>apennina</i> , etc. See p. 25			
<i>Begonias</i> , tuberous-rooted varieties. See p. 36			
1 <i>Brodiaea congesta alba</i> , white.....	3 6		
" <i>grandiflora</i> and <i>coccinea</i> . See p. 36			
<i>Calochortus.</i> See p. 36			
<i>Colchicum speciosum rubrum</i> double white, etc. See p. 15.			
<i>Crocus, Autumn-flowering species.</i> See p. 15			
<i>Cyclobothra.</i> See p. 37			
<i>Cyclamen, Autumn, Winter, and Spring-</i> <i>flowering.</i> See p. 25			
<i>Daffodils</i> , the "Leeds' Seedlings," to which the Gold Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was awarded to us on the 2nd May, 1877			
2 12 in 12 varieties	21 0		
3 25 in 25 "	42 0		
<i>Erythronium Americanum & giganteum</i> . See p. 17			
<i>Eremurus robustus.</i> See p. 37			
<i>Freesia Leichtlini.</i> See p. 37			
4 <i>Fritillaria ruthenica</i> , purple, 1 ft.	1 6		
5 " <i>meleagris grandiflora</i> , very large flowers.....	3 6		
<i>Funkias</i> , ornamental in flower and foliage. See p. 27			
<i>Giant Snowdrops.</i> See p. 16			
6 <i>Gladiolus Dracocephalus</i> , metallic green tipped maroon, with a lustre of antique bronze	2 6		
<i>Helleborus</i> , a fine collection of the Christmas Rose. See p. 28			
<i>Hyacinthus candidans</i> , one of the most beau- tiful of Summer flowering bulbous plants. See p. 37			
7 <i>Iris lusitanica sordida</i> , brown-violet, with conspicuous dazzling orange blotches... .	1 6		
<i>Iris Kämpferi</i> , new free-flowering varieties, certificated by the Royal Horticultural Society. See p. 19			
<i>Iris</i> , new English varieties. See p. 17			
<i>Iris susiana major.</i> See p. 22			
<i>Iris reticulata</i> and <i>Krelagei</i> , for early flowering in pots. See p. 18			
<i>Iris violacea</i> , <i>tectorum</i> and <i>sanguinea</i> . See p. 22			
<i>Iris</i> , Winter-flowering. See Nos. 855, 857, 1089			
<i>Kniphofia Macowanii.</i> See p. 37			
Lilies, for Rhododendron Beds. See Nos. 1705, 1710, 1725 to 1731, 1732, 1733, 1738, 1739			
8 <i>Lilium speciosum cruentum</i> ; this richly coloured beautiful species was the first Lily sent from Japan to Europe. It has become very scarce, if not entirely lost to English gardens. It is one of the most beautiful of the whole family, and we have great pleasure in taking this opportunity to offer re- introduced bulbs from Japan, which we have had in our possession three years, and have flowered them twice 3s. 6d. &	5 6		
9 <i>Littonia modesta</i> , a very distinct climbing plant from Africa, with pretty campanu- late yellow flowers, a good pot plant	1 0		
10 <i>Lachenalia quadricolor</i> (true), very beautiful <i>Leucojum vernum.</i> See p. 16	1 6		
<i>Minature Daffodils.</i> See Nos. 415, 416, 433, 436, 455, 459, 464, 470			
<i>Milla hyacintha lacta</i> , a new pretty Cali- fornian Bulb. See p. 38			
<i>Narcissus Poeticus</i> , March-flowering. See p. 11			
11 <i>Narcissus triandrus albus</i> (new), flowers creamy white, petals reflexed like a Cyda- men, a charming species	2 6		
<i>Noble Daffodils.</i> See Nos. 420, 421, 430, 432, 439, 453			
<i>Now American Lilies.</i> See Nos. 1661, 1702, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1716, 1717, 1727, 1728, 1731, 1732, 1733			
<i>New Japanese Lilies.</i> See Nos. 1673, 1674, 1675, 1691, 1692, 1694, 1704, 1715, 1718, 1747, 1755, 1758, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776			
<i>New Indian Lilies.</i> See Nos. 1698, 1699, 1700			
<i>New European Lilies.</i> See Nos. 1640, 1703, 1711, 1712, 1724, 1735			
<i>New Bedding Pansy</i> , Cliveden Beauty, rich violet blue, extremely floriferous, with a little attention it continues decorative the whole Summer. See p. 40			
<i>New double Pyrethrums</i> , the finest of May- flowering plants. See p. 41			
<i>New English Iris.</i> See p. 17			
<i>Puschkinia libanotica</i> and <i>compacta</i> . See p. 16			
<i>Scilla bifolia rubra</i> and <i>sibirica</i> . See p. 16			
<i>Sparaxis pulcherrima</i> , the most graceful and beautiful of plants. See p. 38			
<i>Triteleia laxa</i> and <i>Murrayana</i> . See p. 17			
12 <i>Tulipa Greigii</i> , dazzling orange-scarlet, leaves spotted like <i>Orchis maculata</i> 2s. 6d. &	3 6		
<i>Tulips</i> , with variegated foliage. See p. 14			
The large Spanish Wood Hyacinth (<i>Scilla</i> <i>campanulata maxima</i>). See p. 26			
Variegated foliaged Lily of the Valley. See p. 27			

C O N T E N T S.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Abrobra	15	Crocus, species.....	15	Iris, English	17
Achimenes	35	Crown Imperials	26	Iris, Spanish	18
Adonis	35	Cyclobothra	37	Iris, Bulbous, various	18
African Lily	35	Cyclamen, Green- house	25	Iris, Flag	18
Agapanthus	35	Cyclamen, Hardy	25	Iris pumila	18
Albnoa	35	Cypella	37	Iris Kampferi	19
Allium	35	Cyrtanthus	37	Iris Barbata	19
Alpine Plants	42	Dactylis	40	Iris, Beardless, various	21
Alpine Succulents	43	Daffodil	9	Ismene	37
Alpine for Window Gardens	42	Dahlia	37	Ixia	22
Alstroemeria	35	Daisies	40	Jonquil	11
Alyssum	39	Day Lily	28	Kniphofia	37
Amaryllis	29	Delphiniums	42	Knives, etc.	45
American Cowslip	37	Dentaria	37	Labels	45
Amorphophallus	35	Dielytra	27	Lachenalia	37
Anemone, double	24	Dodecatheon	37	Lawn Sand and Seed	46
Anemone, single	25	Dog's-Tooth Violets	17	Leucojum	16
Anemone, species	25	Eremurus	37	Liatris	38
Anigozanthus	36	Erythronium	17	Lilies	31
Anisanthus	36	Eucharis	37	Lilium	31
Annuals	39	Bucomis	37	Lily of the Field	29
Anomathaea	36	Feathered Hyacinth	26	Lily of the Valley	27
Antennaria	40	Ferns	43	Lithospermum	40
Antericum	36	Flower of the West		Lycoris	38
Antholyza	31	Wind	29	Manures	46
Aphis brush	45	Foliage Plants	43	Meadow Saffron	15
Aplos	36	Freesia	45	Medeola	38
Arboretes	47	Fritillaria	26	Melanthium	38
Arum	36	Fruit Trees	44	Merendera	15
Asclepias	36	Fumigator	45	Milia	38
Asphodelus	36	Funkia	27	Modiola	38
Autumn Gladiolus	30	Galanthus	16	Moraea	38
Babiana	23	Garden Engine	45	Morphixias	23
Bedding Hyacinths	6	Garden Netting	46	Muscari	26
Begonia	36	Garden Requisites	45	Musk Hyacinth	27
Belladonna Lily	29	Gelasine	37	Nail Bags	45
Bellevialia	36	Geranium	37	Narcissus, Polyanthus	11
Bletia	36	German Iris	19	Narcissus, species	9
Bloomeria	36	Gesnera	37	Nerine	30
Bobartia	36	Gladiolus, Early	30	Novelties	3
Books	39	Gladiolus, Late	30	Ophiopogon	38
Boussingaultia	36	Golden Grass	40	Ornithogalum	38
Bravoia	36	Golden Lily	38	Oxalis	38
Brodiaea	36	Gloriosa	37	Paeonia	38 & 42
Bulbocodium	16	Gloxinias	37	Palms	43
Galadium	36	Grape Hyacinth	27	Pansies	40
Calla	36	Grafting Wax	46	Pancratium	38
Calliprora	36	Greenhouse Plants	43	Pardanthus	38
Calochortus	36	Guernsey Lily	29	Peacock Anemone	25
Calystegia	36	Habranthus	37	Pentlandia	38
Camassia	36	Hæmanthus	37	Phædranassa	38
Canna	36	Handlights	45	Phlox, herbaceous	42
Carnations	43	Hardy Plants	43 & 44	Picotees	43
Carpolyza	39	Heated Frames	48	Pinks	43
Carpet Moss	46	Hedychium	37	Plant Cases	45
Chidanthus	36	Helleborus	28	Plants for Window Gardens	42
Christmas Rose	28	Hemerocallis	28	Polyanthus	40
Chrysanthemums	43	Hepatica	28	Polyanthus Narcissus	11
Chrysobactron	36	Herbaceous Plants	43	Poppy Anemone	25
Clematis	43	Hessea	39	Potentillas double	42
Climbers	43	Hyacinth Glasses	47	Primrose	40
Coburgia	36	Hyacinths, bedding	6	Puschkinia	16
Cocoa fibre and Char- coal	46	Hyacinths, Mixed	6	Pyrethrum, double	41
Colchicum	15	Hyacinths, Pompon	6	Ranunculus, Persian	24
Collections of Bulbs	5	Hyacinths, Roman	6	Ranunculus, Turban	24
Commelinia	36	Hyacinths, Parisian	6	Rhodea	38
Convallaria	27	Hyacinths, named	7	Rigidella	38
Corydalis	36	Hypoxis	37	Roman Hyacinth	6
Crimean Snowdrop	16	Hyacinthus candidans, etc.	37	Rock Plants	43
Crocosmia	37	Imatophyllum	37	Roses	43
Crocus, cheap	14	Imhofia	39	St. Bruno's Lily	36
Crocus, named	15	Insecticides	46	Saxifraga granulata	1. pl.
				Schizostylis	38
				Scilla, early flowering	16
				Scilla, late flowering, etc.	26
				Sempervivum	41
				Shreds	45
				Shrubs	43
				Silver Grass	40
				Sisyrinchium	38
				Snowdrop	16
				Snowflake	16
				Soils for Potting	46
				Sparaxis	23
				Sparaxis pulcherrima, etc.	38
				Special Notices	2
				Spiraea	27
				Spring Flowering Plants	39
				Spring Meadow Saffron	16
				Star of Bethlehem	38
				Star Anemone	25
				Starch Hyacinth	27
				Sternbergia(Amaryllis lutea)	38
				Strawberries	44
				Strumaria	39
				Summer Gladiolus	30
				Syringes	45
				Thladiantha	39
				Thomson's Styptic	46
				Tiffany	46
				Tigridia	29
				Tobacco Paper	46
				TransmissionCases, etc.	45
				Trichonema	39
				Trillium	39
				Triteleia	17
				Tritoma	39
				Tritonia	23
				Tropaeolum	28
				Tuberoses	28
				Tulbaghia	39
				Tulip, early Van Thol	12
				Tulip, early bedding	12
				Tulip, early single, for pots	12
				Tulip, doubleVan Thol	13
				Tulip, double	13
				Tulip, May-flowering	14
				Tulip, Parrot	14
				Tulip, Gesneriana	13
				Tulip, Variegated Foliated	14
				Tulip, various	14
				Uvularia	39
				Vallotta	29
				Viola	41
				Violets, Sweet	41
				Wachendorfia	39
				Watsonia	31
				Window Gardens	42
				Window Boxes	45 & 47
				Window Conservatory	45
				Winter Aconites	17
				Wood Hyacinth	26
				Zephyranthes	30
				Plants, Sundries, etc.	39

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS.

5

COVENT GARDEN COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc.,
Consisting of Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs.

In the Collections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the varietes are more choice than in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Hyacinths, in named varieties	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 1s.	15s. 6d.
Polyanthus Narcissus	50	40	30	15		50	40	30	15	
Tulips, named varieties	30	20	15	10		30	24	18	10	
Jonquils, sweet scented	100	70	50	24		100	70	50	24	
Ixiol, mixed varieties	30	24	18	12		30	24	18	12	
Sparaxis	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Tritonia	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Babianas	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Seedling Crocus, named varieties	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
Snowdrops, large	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue	50	40	25	12		50	40	30	15	
Cyclamen Persicum, charming	6	4	3	2		6	4	4	2	
Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant	20	18	12	12		20	18	18	12	
Half the quantity of Collection "4."										

POPULAR COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc.,
Arranged for those who prefer simply a few sorts of easily cultivated Winter and Spring flowering bulbs.

In the Collections 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the varietes are more choice than in 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Hyacinths, in named varieties	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 1s.	15s. 6d.
Polyanthus Narcissus	75	60	40	20	10	75	60	40	20	10
Tulips	40	30	20	15	8	40	30	20	15	8
Jonquils, sweet scented	150	100	70	40	20	150	100	70	40	20
Scilla Sibirica	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
Triteleia uniflora (Milla)	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6

PAXTONIAN COLLECTIONS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

Best adapted for out door decoration in Spring.

In the Collections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, the Hyacinths, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Anemones, Ranunculus, and Crown Imperials—each will be sent in mixed colours. In the Collections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, these bulbs will be more select, and sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
Hyacinths, in various colours	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£2 1s.	£1 1s.	15s. 6d.
Polyanthus Narcissus	100	75	50	25	12	100	75	50	25	12
Narcissus Species	30	20	12	6	3	30	20	12	6	3
Tulips, various colours	100	75	50	30	12	100	75	50	30	12
Crocus	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Anemones	500	400	200	100	50	500	400	200	100	50
Ranunculus	200	100	75	50	25	200	100	75	50	25
Snowdrops	200	150	100	50	25	200	150	100	50	25
Crown Imperials, various colours	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue	9	9	6	3		9	9	6	3	
Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant	30	20	15	6	3	30	25	20	12	6

CLIVEDEN COLLECTIONS FOR NATURALIZATION IN WOODLAND WALKS, AND SEMI-WILD SITUATIONS.

In the Collections 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, the Nardis, Gladiolus, Crocus, Stillas, Muscar, and Lilles, will each be sent in mixed colours; 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, will be sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
Narcissus, mixed varieties	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 1s.	15s. 6d.
Bulbocodium vernum	300	200	150	70	30	300	200	150	70	30
Winter Aconites, yellow	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Gladioli, mixed varieties	300	200	150	80	40	300	200	150	80	40
Crocus	100	75	50	30	20	100	75	50	30	20
Scillas	500	400	300	150	75	500	400	300	150	75
Muscar, blue	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Dog's-Tooth Violets, purple	100	75	50	20	10	100	75	50	20	10
Lilles, mixed varieties	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Triteleia	200	150	100	50	30	200	150	100	50	30
Sternbergia & Zephyranthes candida	50	40	30	15	8	50	40	30	15	8
Crown Imperials	20	16	12	6	3	20	16	12	6	3

Any of our customers having a preference to selections of bulbs as offered by other London houses—whether advertised in catalogues, daily papers, or other periodicals—the same may be had from us at the prices and terms of the advertisers.

¶ In giving Orders, it will be sufficient to quote the Marginal Numbers, and as these are annually changed the date of the Catalogue should invariably be given, otherwise the order will be executed from the current year's Catalogue Numbers.

HYACINTHS.

In April, our Mr. Barr paid his annual Easter visit to the Bulb farms in Holland to inspect the crops; and, notwithstanding the unusual Winter rainfall, the Hyacinths promised a good average yield; and had the weather continued favourable the quality would doubtless have been a good average. The severe frosts in May, however, made the growers very despondent; but since lifting the Hyacinths they find the bulbs superior to what they anticipated, and now take a very sanguine view of a good blooming season. We, however, feel it our duty to suggest that, as the prices of Hyacinths are this season very moderate, an extra quantity should be planted, lest failures be above an average.

HYACINTHS FOR BEDDING, IN DISTINCT COLOURS.

These are the best varieties for lines, ribbons, beds, or groups of distinct colours; also for filling rustic baskets, flower boxes, and vases.

¶ The varieties with a * are single. Those with a † are double, or semi-double.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
175 100 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	1 10 0	| 177 24 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	0 8 0
176 50 in 12 ditto	0 15 6	| 178 12 in 12 ditto	0 4 6

RED.

	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
179 †Bright Red, very floriferous	4 0	| 181 *Bright Scarlet, fine truss	4 0
180 †Salmon-Rose, fine truss.....	4 0	| 182 *Pink, compact truss	4 0

BLUE.

183 *Dark Porcelain, full truss.....	4 0	| 185 †Clear Blue, good truss.....	4 0
184 *Rich Purple, large truss.....	4 0	| 186 †Dark rich Purple, large truss	4 0

WHITE.

187 †Pure White, large truss	4 0	| 189 *White, tinged Rose, large compact truss	4 0
188 †White, tinged rose, large truss	4 0	| 190 *Pure White, compact truss.....	4 0

YELLOW.

191 *Canary Yellow	4 0	192 *Mauve, an exceedingly effective colour.....	4 0
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HYACINTHS IN MIXED SHADES FOR FLOWER BEDS AND BORDERS.

	per 100.	per doz.		per 100.	per doz.
193 †Red, in various shades	22/6	3/	| 196 *Red, in various shades	22/6	3/
194 †Blue, ditto	22/6	3/	| 197 *Blue, ditto	22/6	3/
195 †White, ditto	22/6	3/	| 198 *White, ditto	22/6	3/

POMPON OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

These produce neat spikes of bloom, and may be grown in small glasscs, small fancy pots, or in masses six to twelve in old china bowls, crystal dishes, jardinets, and other elegant contrivances suitable for the drawing-room, and they may be associated with Scilla sibirica, Crocus, Snowdrops, Tulips, Dwarf Narcissus, Iris Persica, and I. Reticulata, also with any other early flowering bulbs of dwarf growth. In these contrivances they will be found to succeed best planted in "our Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" (see p. 46), the surface being covered with fresh green carpet moss.

In small flower beds, and children's gardens, these Hyacinths and the other classes of bulbs specified above should be freely planted.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.
199 6 each of 12 pretty varieties	21 0	| 202 12 in 12 pretty varieties	4 6
200 3 " "	12 0	| 203 Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per doz.; per 100	21 0
201 2 " "	8 0	| 204 Choice " " 4s. "	30 0

RED.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
205 Achilles, soft scarlet	0 5	| 207 Juno, brilliant red.....	0 4
206 Delos, rich carmine	0 5	| 208 Parnassus, rose, pink striped	0 5

BLUE.

209 Artemis, deep blue, white centre	0 4	| 211 Orpheus, purple-lilac	0 4
210 Ida, dark porcelain	0 5	| 212 Queen of Lillacs, beautiful lilac-blue.....	0 4

WHITE.

213 Adonis, white, rose shaded	0 4	| 215 Medusa, pure white	0 4
214 Hera, rose-white	0 5	216 Vesta, snow white	0 5

YELLOW.

217 Apollo, pure yellow	0 5	218 Minos, apricot colour.....	0 5
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DWARF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS FOR EARLY FORCING.

219 The Roman Hyacinth is valued for its pure white sweet-scented flowers and extreme carliness, flowering in October, November, and December. Plant in succession during August, September, and October, and when the bulbs are well rooted, force gently, and give water freely. 19/6 p. 100; 2/9 p. doz.; 3d. each.

¶ The beautiful Paper White Narcissus (No. 621), with its snow-white fragrant flowers, if treated as recommended for the White Roman Hyacinth, blooms at the same time, and is equally valuable as a cut flower.

DWARF BLUE PARISIAN (ROMAN) HYACINTHS.

220 They do not flower quite so early as the White Roman. 10s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 6d. per dozen; 3d. each.

[Barr and Sugden,

HYACINTHS.

FOR POT CULTURE, GLASSES AND JARDINETS.

• The * indicates the varieties for early forcing and conservatory decoration, also the best for growing in glasses, jardinetes, and other elegant contrivances.

Immediately after potting the Hyacinth, which may be done from September to December, place the pots out of doors on a bed of ashes, and cover with six inches of the same material or of cocoa fibre; there let them remain till the pots are full of roots, which is usually six to eight weeks from the time of potting. To secure a succession of flowers, remove a portion of the Hyacinths from under the covering say once a fortnight, but if very early flowers are required force gently, giving abundance of water at the roots. If large finely developed trusses and rich colours are desired, in preference to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but the pots, when removed indoors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed there to develop their flowers gradually and naturally, giving water regularly and freely, as failures, for the most part, arise from allowing the soil to become dry, and the rootlets in consequence get injured. Abundance of air should be given, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation are to be carefully avoided.

If the Hyacinth is cultivated in glasses the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal placed in the glass to keep the water sweet. We, however, prefer filling the glasses with prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal (see p. 46). The glasses, if possible, should be kept in a room without a fire, or better still in a greenhouse, and always in the sunniest situation at command till the flower spike is developed, when the glasses may be placed where the flowers are desired.

When the Hyacinth is cultivated in jardinetes, associated with other early-flowering bulbs, such as Scillas, Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, Narcissus, &c., our prepared "Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" should invariably be used (see p. 46), taking care that it is kept moist and the surface covered with green carpet moss.

The † denotes the double varieties. These, with very few exceptions, are unsuitable for growing in glasses, and jardinetes, or for forcing. Those we offer are, however, the very best of the doubles, and we recommend them for pot culture, but not to be forced.

The "ex" indicates the varieties which produce the finest flowers, and cultivators of the Hyacinth for exhibition would do well to select from those.

• The two Premier Prizes for Hyacinths were awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society at their Exhibition of last March.

The superiority of single over double Hyacinths may be best estimated by a visit to the Metropolitan and Provincial Hyacinth Exhibitions, where the proportion shown of single to double flowers is about fifty to one.

If any of the under-mentioned "Selections" are chosen, and it is stated they are for glasses, jardinetes, or exhibition, single kinds will be sent. If not specified, the selection will include a proportion of double varieties.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID NAMED HYACINTHS,
Which embrace only such as have proved to be the most worthy of cultivation; the bulbs are all carefully selected for us by the best and most experienced Dutch growers.—See Note on Hyacinth Crop, p. 6.

	L	s.	d.		L	s.	d.
221 100 extra choice exhibition Hyacinths...	6	6	0	227 25 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths ...	1	1	0
222 50 " " " "	3	3	0	228 12 " " "	10	6	0
223 25 " " " "	1	5	0	229 100 very fine, in 50 varieties "	3	10	0
224 12 " " " "	1	1	0	230 50 " " " "	1	15	0
225 100 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths ...	5	5	0	231 25 " " " "	0	17	6
226 50 " " " "	2	2	0	232 12 " " " "	7	6	0

THE SOFTER AND MORE DELICATE SHADES OF RED, SUCH AS ROSE, ROSE-PINK, BLUSH, Etc.

	L	s.	d.		L	s.	d.
233 †Alida Catharina, rose, fine truss.....	0	6	0	246 *Madame Goldschmidt, salmon-rose, striped pink, large compact truss, ex.....	1	3	0
234 †Bouquet Royal, blush rose, with pink eye, long handsome truss, ex.....	0	8	0	247 *Madame Ristori, delicate rose-pink, shaded carmine, handsome truss, ex.....	1	6	0
235 *Cosmos, rosy pink, fine truss, ex.....	0	9	0	248 *Mons. de Fesch, delicate pink, fine truss, ex.	0	6	0
236 †Duke of Wellington, fine light rose, large compact handsome truss, ex.....	0	8	0	249 †Noble par Merite, flesh, shaded pink, large bells, compact truss, ex.....	0	8	0
237 *Emmeline, rose, splendid truss, ex.....	0	8	0	250 *Norma, satin-rose, handsome, ex.....	0	8	0
238 *Fabiola, pale pink, striped carmine, large bells and large spike, ex.....	1	3	0	251 †Prince of Orange, light red, fine truss	0	9	0
239 †Grootvorst, blush, large compact truss, ex.	0	8	0	252 *Princess Charlotte, beautiful rose-pink, large compact truss, ex.....	1	0	0
240 *Giganteus, blush, large compact truss, ex.	0	9	0	253 *Princess Helena, beautiful rose-pink, large compact truss, ex.....	2	0	0
241 *Lady Palmerston, rose, large truss, ex....	2	0	0	254 †Susanna Maria, bright rose-pink, fine bells, large compact truss, ex.....	2	0	0
242 †Lady Wellington, rose, with purple eye...	0	9	0	255 *Sultan's Favourite, delicate rose, striped pink, handsome truss, ex.....	0	8	0
243 *L'Ornement de la Nature, delicate rose, striped pink, large truss, ex.....	1	0	0	256 *Tubæflorus, blush, striped pink, immense bells, handsome truss, ex.....	0	9	0
244 *La Prophète, rose-pink, striped carmine, handsome truss, ex.....	1	3	0				
245 *Lord Wellington, blush, striped light carmine, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	0	9	0				

THE RICHER AND DEEPER SHADES OF RED, SUCH AS CARMINE, CRIMSON, SCARLET, LAKE, PINK, Etc.

257 *Amy, scarlet, handsome truss, ex.....	0	6	0	266 *Howard, rich scarlet, handsome, ex.....	2	6	0
258 *Appellius, light crimson, fine, ex.....	0	9	0	267 *Josephine, scarlet, changing to orange	1	3	0
259 *Beauty of Waltham, carmine, white centre (new), ex.....	4	6	0	268 †Koh-i-noor, bright salmon-pink, large truss, model form, semi-double, ex.....	4	0	0
260 *Belle Quirine, blush, striped pink, fine	0	6	0	269 *L'Ami du Coeur, bright pink	0	6	0
261 †Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo), pink, changing to deep red, very floriferous	0	8	0	270 *La Dame du Lac, rose-pink, fine truss, ex.	0	9	0
262 *Duchess of Richmond, salmon, striped pink, very fine truss, ex.....	0	9	0	271 *L'Etnicellant, very bright crimson-scarlet, large compact truss, ex.....	1	0	0
263 †Frederick the Great, semi-double, bright pink, fine full truss, ex.....	1	6	0	272 *La Fiancée Royale, rose, large truss, ex.	1	0	0
264 *Garibaldi, bright scarlet, large splendid truss (new), ex.....	6	0	0	273 *Lina, bright crimson, full truss, ex.....	1	6	0
265 *Géant des Roses, beautiful rose, large handsome truss, ex.....	1	3	0	274 *Lord Macaulay, carmine, changing to vivid crimson-scarlet, large truss, ex.....	1	3	0

CHOICE NAMED HYACINTHS FOR POTS OR GLASSES.

	each— s. d.	each— s. d.	
277 *Mr. Robert Steiger, rich carmine, large compact truss, ex.....	0 8	287 *Queen of Hyacinths, rich crimson, large truss, ex.....	1 0
278 *Mrs. Beecher Stowe, rosy red, large splendid truss, ex.....	1 0	288 *Respectable, carmine-pink, large truss, ex.....	1 0
279 *Mrs. Hodson, pink-carmine, fine truss, ex.....	0 8	289 *Sir Henry Havelock, salmon-pink, striped carmine, large fine truss, ex.....	1 0
280 *Pelissier, crimson-scarlet, large, ex.....	2 0	290 *Solfaterre, brilliant scarlet, yellow centre, large compact truss, ex.....	1 0
281 *Prima Donna, carmine, fine bells, and large fine truss, ex.....	2 0	291 *Unico Spectabilis, beautiful rose, fine compact truss, ex.....	0 10
282 *Prince Albert Victor, beautiful crimson-scarlet, large truss (new), ex.....	3 6	292 *Victor Emmanuel, light carmine-scarlet, large truss, ex.....	4 0
283 *Princess Clothilde, pink, striped carmine, large handsome truss, ex.....	1 3	293 *Victoria Alexandrina, intense crimson, large handsome truss, ex.....	0 8
284 †Princess Royal, rose-pink, scarlet centre, large bells, compact truss, ex.....	0 8	294 *Von Schiller, deep salmon-pink, large compact truss, ex.....	1 3
285 *Prosper Alpinus, brilliant scarlet, compact large truss, ex.....	1 0	295 *Vuurbraak, crimson-scarlet, large full truss, new and beautiful, ex.....	4 0
288 *Queen Victoria, bright pink, large handsome truss, ex.....	1 6		

THE MORE DELICATE AND SOFTER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS AZURE, LIGHT PORCELAIN, Etc.

298 †Bloxberg, beautiful clear porcelain, large bells, good truss, ex.....	0 9	305 *Grand Lilas, beautiful silvery lilac, large compact truss, ex.....	0 8
297 *Blondin, silvery grey, outside of tube bluish purple, large truss (new), ex.....	2 0	308 *Grand Vainqueur, pretty porcelain-lilac, large truss, ex.....	1 0
298 *Canning, dark porcelain shaded, large bells and large truss, ex.....	1 0	307 *Grand Vedette, azure-blue, shaded lilac, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	0 9
299 *Celestina, clear transparent blue, ex.....	1 0	308 *Leonidas, beautiful clear blue, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	1 0
300 *Clio, sky-blue, white centre, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	2 0	309 *Lord Derby, pearl-blue, very large truss, ex.....	2 6
301 †Comte de St. Priest, celestial blue, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	1 0	310 *Lord Nelson, porcelain, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	0 8
302 *Couronne de Celle, azure-blue, large bells, large truss, ex.....	0 8	311 *Orondates, fine porcelain-blue, large bells, compact large truss, ex.....	0 9
303 *Czar Peter, pale lavender-blue, outside of petals grey, large bells, handsome truss, ex.....	2 6	312 †Rembrandt, dark porcelain-lilac, large bells, fine truss, ex.....	0 9
304 *De Candolle, lilac-blue, shading to mauve, handsome truss, ex.....	1 6	313 †Van Speyk, lilac, large truss, ex.....	1 0

THE DARKER AND RICHER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS DARK PORCELAIN, PURPLE, BLACK, Etc.

314 *Anna Bolema, rich purple, large truss.....	1 0	328 *L'Ami du Coeur, violet-blue	0 6
315 *Argus, dark violet-blue, clear white eye, large bells, large truss, ex.....	0 8	327 *La Nuit, purple-black, fine truss, ex.....	0 8
316 *Baron Von Humboldt, dark purple, outside of petals black, fine truss, ex.....	1 0	328 †Laurens Koster, rich violet-blue, long compact truss, ex.....	1 3
317 *Baron Van Tuyl, rich purple, large compact truss, ex.....	0 9	329 *Lord Melville, indigo, prominent white centre, fine truss (new), ex.....	1 6
318 *Bleu Morsque, purple-lilac, large truss, ex.....	0 6	330 *Lord Palmerston, clear blue, white centre, fine truss, very distinct (new), ex.....	1 6
319 *Charles Dickens, dark porcelain, shaded lilac, large truss, ex.....	0 8	331 *Madame Koster, rich violet-blue, large compact truss, ex.....	0 9
320 *Feruch Khan, glittering purple, large truss, ex.....	1 0	332 *Marie, dark purple-blue, striped indigo, immense spike (new), ex.....	1 0
321 †Garrick, dark lavender, shaded puce, compact handsome truss, ex.....	1 0	333 *Mimosa, glowing purple, large truss, ex.....	0 8
322 *General Havelock, rich glittering purple, very large truss, ex.....	1 3	334 †Prince of Saxe-Weimar, rich purple-lilac, very fine truss, semi-double, ex.....	0 9
323 *General Lauriston, fine deep blue, white centre, fine truss, ex.....	0 9	335 *Sir John Lawrence, rich dark blue, very large truss, ex.....	1 0
324 *King of the Blues, rich dark blue, large bells, magnificent spike, ex.....	4 0	336 *Uncle Tom, rich purple-black, fine	0 8
325 *King of Siam, black, neat truss	0 8	337 *William the First, fine glowing purple, long handsome truss, ex.....	0 9

LILAC AND MAUVE.

338 *Adelina Patti, red-lilac, close fine truss, ex.....	1 6	343 *Madille. Theresa, deep mauve, ex.....	3 6
339 †Karel Kroonprince of Sweden, dark lavender mauve, large truss, ex.....	1 0	344 *President Lincoln, mauve-lilac, fine truss, ex.....	2 0
340 *Honneur d'Overeene, violet-mauve, fine spike, ex.....	2 0	345 *Sir Edwin Landseer, dark red-lilac, close fine truss, ex.....	1 6
341 *Jeschko, beautiful rich lilac, large truss, ex.....	1 6	346 *Sir Henry Havelock, purple-mauve, splendid truss (new), ex.....	3 6
342 *L'Unique, mauve, fine	0 6		

PURE WHITE.

347 *Albus maximus, splendid large truss, ex.....	1 0	359 *La Grandesse, the largest and handsomest truss (new) ex.....	4 0
348 *Albus superbissimus, large full truss, ex.....	0 9	360 *La Pucelle d'Orleans	0 8
349 *Baroness Van Tuyl, long handometruss, ex.....	1 0	381 *La Tour d'Auvergne, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.....	0 8
350 †Bouquet Royal, long compact truss, ex.....	1 0	362 *L'Innocence, large bells, large splendid truss (new), ex.....	3 0
361 *Crown Princess of the Netherlands, large compact handsome truss, ex.....	0 9	363 *Lucyken, large compact truss, ex.....	1 0
352 *Florence Nightingale, large truss, ex....	1 3	364 *Madame de Staél, white, with purple eye	1 3
353 *Grand Vainqueur, fine compact truss.....	0 9	365 *Madame Van der Hoop, large bells, large compact truss, ex.....	1 0
354 *Vedette, large bells and truss, ex.....	0 9	366 *Mirandolina, large fine truss, ex.....	0 8
355 *La Belle Blanchisseuse	0 6		
356 *La Deesse, moderate bells, fine truss	0 9		
357 *Lady Havelock, fine truss, ex.....	0 9		
358 *La Franchise, large handsome truss, ex... [Barr and Sugden,	1 3		

	each— s. d.		each— s. d.
367 *Mont Blanc, large bells, compact large handsome truss, ex.....	1 0	373 *Queen Victoria, handsome truss, ex.....	0 8
368 *Nectar, neat bells, fine truss, ex.....	1 6	374 *Queen of the Netherlands, large bells, very fine truss, ex.....	1 0
369 *Paix de l'Europe, large truss, ex.....	1 0	375 †Sceptre d'Or, good truss.....	0 8
370 *Pavillon Blanc, large truss, ex.....	0 9	376 *Snowball, fine truss, bells beautifully symmetrical, and of great substance, ex.....	2 6
371 †Prince of Waterloo, neat bells, neat compact handsome truss, ex.....	1 0	377 *Vesta, large bells, large compact truss, ex.....	1 6
372 *Princess Frederick William, large fine truss, ex.....	1 0		
WHITE SHADeD ROSE, Etc.			
378 †Anna Maria, blush, neat bells with violet centre, good truss	0 8	385 *Lord Grey, white, tinged rose, fine truss, cx.....	0 9
379 *Anna Paulowna, white, shaded rose, compact large truss, ex.....	0 8	386 *Mammoth, white, tinged rose, very large bells, large truss	0 8
380 *Cleopatra, waxy white, large bells, thick fine truss, ex.....	0 9	387 *Orondates, white, tinged rose, large hand-some truss, cx.....	1 0
381 *Dolly Varden, white, shaded rose, large bells, thick truss, ex.....	1 0	388 *Seraphine, white, shaded rose, large bells, very large truss, ex.....	0 8
382 *Elfrida, waxy white, large bells, bold handsome truss, ex.....	0 8	389 *Torquato Tasso, white, shaded rose	0 9
383 *Grandeure à Merveille, white, shaded rose, immense compact truss, ex.....	0 8	390 †Triumph Blandina, white, beautifully tinged rose, pink centre, fine truss, ex.	0 8
384 †La Virginité, white, shaded, very large bells, good truss	0 6	391 *Voltaire, white, shaded rose, large bells....	0 8
		392 *Wiltshire, blush | white, large compact truss, cx.....	0 8
YELLOW, ORANGE, CITRON, PRIMROSE, ETC.			
394 *Alida Jacobæa, rich canary-yellow	0 6	393 *Werner, white, tinged rose, large	1 0
395 *Anna Carolina, beautiful primrose	0 9	400 *Ida, rich primrose, large truss, ex.....	1 6
396 *Bird of Paradise, beautiful rich primrose, fine truss, cx.....	3 0	401 †Jaune Supreme, rich yellow, good truss...	1 0
397 *Duc de Malakoff, straw colour, striped rose-lake, novel colour, large truss, ex.	1 0	402 *John Stuart Mill, primrose, fine truss, ex.	1 0
398 *Grand Duc de Luxembourg, rich yellow, large fine truss.....	1 6	403 *King of Holland, apricot colour, very distinct, compact neat truss, ex.....	0 9
399 *Heroine, primrose, large truss, ex.....	0 9	404 *La Citronnière, citron-yellow, very fine ...	0 10
		405 *L'Or d'Australie, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	1 3
		406 *Rhinoceros, buff	0 8
		407 *Victory, fine yellow, large truss	2 6

DAFFODIL OR NARCISSUS.

The Banksian Gold Medal was awarded to us for a Collection of Daffodils exhibited on the occasion of Her Majesty's opening the Show of the Royal Horticultural Society, 2nd May, 1877. On the 18th April preceding, the Society awarded to us their large Gilt Silver Floral Medal for a Collection of Daffodils.

The Daffodil is one of the earliest, the hardiest, and the most beautiful of Spring flowers. Its blossoms are uninjured by frost, snow, rain, and wind, and if planted where not too much exposed to the sun's rays, the flowers remain perfect for weeks, and the various species succeed each other from February to June, the Trumpet forms commencing in February, followed by the Mock Daffodil in March, the Tazetta in April, and the true Narcissus from March to May. The Daffodil is usually cultivated in the flower and shrubbery borders, or for naturalization in woodland walks and semi-wild situations, such as the margins of plantations, etc., where they are planted in the grass and left undisturbed. As a cut flower for furnishing vases, Daffodils are most elegant, yielding an abundant supply when flowers are scarce, and forming a pleasing associate to the flowers of the hot-house.

For about three months in Spring we exhibit cut flowers of the various species of Daffodils at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society; and were our readers to see these, we feel sure they would join in the praise so freely bestowed upon them, and the expressions of surprise that there should be a garden in which the numerous forms of Daffodils were unrepresented. On the 18th April last, our exhibit was so grand that the Society awarded to us their large Gilt Silver Floral Medal, and on the 2nd May for our exhibit, which included the wonderful collection of seedlings raised by the late Mr. Leeds, we were awarded the Gold Banksian Medal to commemorate the Queen's visit on opening the Flower Show. Her Majesty was much pleased with the Daffodils; and, as an answer to numerous inquiries, we now state that a continual exhibition of Daffodils will be maintained throughout the Spring at our place of business as well as at the meetings of the Horticultural Society.

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil does well in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best planted in a fertile loam, the top of the bulb two inches below the surface. Cultivated in beds the effect is most charming. Grown in masses in the borders the Daffodil imparts variety and interest unequalled by any other class of Spring-flowering plants. All the varieties when planted in the grass are extremely beautiful.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS FROM GROUPS I., II., AND III.

	s. d.		s. d.
408 100 in 12 var. 12/6, in 20 var. 17/6, in 30 var. 21	0	411 12 in 12 varieties	2/6, 3/6 to 5 6
409 50 in 12 var. 6/6, in 17 var. 8/6, in 25 var. 10	6	412 Choice mixed.....per 100, 12/6; per doz. 2 0	
410 30 in 10 var. 3/6, in 15 var. 5/6, in 30 var. 7	6	412 1/2 Fine " " " 7/6; "	1 6

GROUP I.—Magni-coronatae, the Trumpet and Hoop Petticoat Narcissus.

CHARACTER.—Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.

The species in this group consist of Haworth's *Ajax* and *Corbularia*. **444** is what Parkinson, nearly 3 centuries ago, called "Mr. Wilmer's Great Double Daffodil." In the *Garden*, vol. i., p. 455, two Daffodil Gardens of this variety are described as "surpassing apples of gold in baskets of silver." **421**, Parkinson calls the "Prince of Daffodils." Besides these there are several other double forms described by Parkinson. One, the double Lent Lily, he says, is natural to our country, but in his time was scarce, and never appears to have been plentiful. To the present generation it was almost unknown till we searched out its habitat through the information recorded in Parkinson's *Paradisia*, and can now offer bulbs to our customers. See No. **441**. Of the beautiful Double White Trumpet Daffodil (*cernuus plenus*), illustrated by Sweet, we have a good supply; also of a curious form of this, with a double row of guard petals, No. **425**; and of the rare White Bulbocodium (*Corbularia monophylla*), we can offer a few fine healthy roots, part of our importation of 1873, likewise seedling bulbs two years old, our own raising; also we can offer the scarce species, *N. Gallicus Minor* of Parkinson (the N. *Capax* of Haworth, and N. *Eystettensis* of Herbert, No. **422**) supposed by Herbert to be the double of *N. minor*; also N. *abscissus*, Parkinson's "Daffodil with the clipt tube," No. **417**.

DAFFODILS—continued.

In the succession of flowering, Obvallaris and Obvallaris maximus commence in February, and are closely followed by Telamonius, and the dwarf-growing species. These in succession are followed by the Pseudo-Narcissus, Nobilis, Lobularis, and the early-flowering forms of Bicolor, viz., Horsfieldi and Empress. These again are followed by Lorifolius and Emperor, Maximus and Major. Conspicuous in the group for their great size are Obvallaris maximus, Emperor and Empress, their immense flowers towering aloft. But in speaking of these sons of Anak, we must not forget, among the dwarf species, to name the little Nanus and the lesser Minimus, which expand their flowers while yet freeing themselves from their winter covering of soil.

	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.
THE HOOP PETTICOAT, OR MEDUSA'S TRUMPET.				
413 <i>Corbularia conspicua</i> , golden yellow, charming in pots and as an edging ... 2 6			428 <i>Lobularis plenus</i> , rich yellow, very double and showy 2 6	
414 <i>Corbularia alba</i> , the beautiful white Hoop Petticoat, very rare, 1s. 6d. each; 2 years' seedlings, 9d. each			429 <i>Lorifolius</i> , golden trumpet, and primrose perianth, 1s. each 10 6	
415 <i>Corbularia alba</i> , collected roots, 6d. each 5 6			430 <i>Lorifolius maximus</i> , var. <i>Emperor</i> , same as <i>N. lorifolius</i> in colour and form, but nearly twice as large; a noble early variety, 5s. 6d. each	
416 <i>Corbularia tenuifolia</i> , golden yellow, the miniature Hoop Petticoat ... 10 6			431 <i>Major</i> , trumpet and perianth fine golden yellow 10 6...1 6	
AJAX, THE TRUMPET NARCISSUS.			432 <i>Maximus</i> , trumpet and perianth deep golden yellow, very large 15 6...2 6	
417 <i>Abscisus</i> , trumpet ranging from yellow to sulphur, perianth white, 9d. each 8 0			433 <i>Minimus</i> , yellow trumpet, primrose perianth, very rare 5 6	
418 <i>Bicolor</i> of Haworth, golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, 1s. each ... 10 6			434 <i>Minor</i> (of <i>Limnaea</i>), fine golden yel- low, rare species, 9d. each	
419 <i>Bicolor</i> of the Bot. Mag., golden yellow trumpet and sulphur perianth ... 5 6			435 <i>Moschatus</i> , primrose trumpet and white perianth, very beautiful 4 6	
420 <i>Bicolor</i> Horsfieldi, golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, early 1s. 6d. each 15 0			436 <i>Nanus</i> , rich yellow trumpet, prim- rose perianth, a fine dwarf species 3 6	
421 <i>Bicolor maximus</i> , var. <i>Empress</i> , same as <i>N. bicolor</i> in colour and form, but nearly twice as large; a noble, early variety, 5s. 6d. each			437 <i>Nobilis</i> , yellow trumpet, primrose perianth 2 6	
422 <i>Capax</i> (Queen Anne's Double Daffo- dil), primrose, very double and very rare, 1s. 6d. each			438 <i>Obvallaris</i> , trumpet and perianth yellow, very early 4 6	
423 <i>Cernuus</i> , crown and perianth white, very beautiful, 1s. each			439 <i>Obvallaris maximus</i> , rich golden yellow, very large, and the earliest of the section, 1s. 6d. each	
424 <i>Cernuus plenus</i> , splendid double white, very rare, 2s. each 21 0			440 <i>Pseudo-Narcissus</i> (<i>Lent Lily</i>), yel- low trumpet, sulphur perianth 5 6...1 0	
425 <i>Cernuus plenus bicinctus</i> , differing from 424 in having two rows of guard petals, very rare, 2s. 6d. each ... 25 0			441 <i>Pseudo-Narcissus plenus</i> , golden trumpet, sulphur perianth, 1s. each 10 6	
426 <i>Lobularis</i> , yellow trumpet, primrose perianth 3 6			442 <i>Ruglobus</i> , fine yellow trumpet, perianth pale sulphur, a beautiful species 3 6	
427 <i>Lobularis grandipennis</i> , flowers very large and very double, rich yellow 3 6			443 <i>Telamoni</i> , yellow trumpet, perianth primrose, very large and early 4 6	
			444 <i>Telamoni plenus</i> , the large double golden yellow daffodil 7 6...1 0	
			445 <i>Tortuosus</i> , primrose trumpet, white perianth, very rare, 1s. od. each ... 15 0	

GROUP II.—Medii-coronatae, the Mock-Narcissus, or Queltia.

CHARACTER.—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three quarters as long.

The first in this galaxy of beauty is Incomparabilis, which stands pre-eminent. Parkinson calls it the Great Nonsuch Daffodil, of which there are several varieties; the white one is Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil, and it has two double forms—one with a rich orange nectary, and the other with a sulphur nectary. If the planting of these double varieties of Incomparabilis is delayed till the beginning of January, they will flower in May, with blossoms as large and as perfect as a Rose. Next in importance is Odorus: Parkinson calls this the Lady Mattenesse, or Lesser Nonpareil Daffodil; its varieties, which resemble the graceful Jonquil, are exceedingly valuable for vases and table bouquets. The double variety of Odorus minor is a plant of rare beauty. Macleai is a miniature Bicolor. Triandrus, Juncifolius, and Montanus, are distinct, very beautiful, and will be highly prized by those who are fond of rarities.

	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.
446 <i>Incomparabilis</i> , primrose, yellow s. d. s. d. crown, very beautiful 18 0...2 6			455 <i>Macleai</i> , a fine dwarf species, with s. d. s. d. golden crown and white perianth 4 6	
447 " <i>aurantius</i> , primrose, yellow crown, margined orange 3 6			456 <i>Montanus</i> , white, distinct, 2s. 6d. each	
448 " <i>plenus</i> , primrose, orange nectary, very double 7 6...1 0			457 <i>Odorus</i> , rich yellow, cup deeply lobed and spreading 6...1 6	
449 " <i>semi-partita</i> , pale primrose, cup sulphur and deeply lobed, 2s. 6d. each			458 " <i>heminalis</i> , differing from No. 457 in being smaller and fragrant 3 6	
450 " <i>albus</i> (<i>The Peerless Daffodil</i>), white, yellow crown 5 6			459 " <i>minor</i> , this is a miniature form of No. 457, a very pretty species 3 6	
451 " <i>plenus aurantius</i> , white, orange nectary, large and very beautiful 12 6...2 0			460 " <i>minor plenus</i> , (<i>Queen Anne's double Jonquil</i>), rich golden yellow 5 6	
452 " <i>plenus sulphureus</i> , white, sulphur nectary, large and very beautiful 14 6...2 0			461 " <i>rugulosus</i> , rich yellow, cup wrinkled and nearly straight 6...1 6	
453 " <i>var. Stella</i> , white, yellow crown, the earliest of this group by 14 days, 1s. 6d. each			462 <i>Schizanthes orientalis</i> , primrose, yellow crown, very beautiful 7 6	
454 <i>Juncifolius</i> , yellow, a charming small species, 6d. each 5 6			463 <i>Triandrus albus</i> (<i>new</i>), beautiful creamy white flowers, 2s. 6d. each	
			464 <i>Triandrus pulchellus</i> , primrose, perianth reflexed like the <i>Cyclamen</i> , a charming dwarf, late flowering species, 1s. 6d. each	

[Barr and Sugden, ...]

GROUP III.—*Parvi-coronatae*, the true *Narcissus* and *Tazetta* forms.

CHARACTER.—Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.

Parkinson called the Poeticus section the Purple-ringed and Saffron-ringed Daffodils. The March and April-flowering varieties of Poeticus are Angustifolius, Ornatus, Tripedalis, Poetarum and Grandiflorus. The May-flowering variety, Recurvus, and its double form, have large flowers, the Poet's *Narcissus* is the lesser flower, and Majalis, the latest in flowering. Besides these, Haworth and Herbert describe other varieties of Poeticus, several of which we possess and hope soon to have stock to offer. For vases and table bouquets the varieties of Poeticus, whether early or late flowering, are highly prized. Biflorus, is a fine plant; Gracilis is slender and very graceful; Intermedius is a beautiful dwarf variety; and Tenuior, the Silver Jonquil, is charming.

The Tazetta, or Bunch-flowered, offered in this Group, are remarkably beautiful, and in planting them the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

	per 100. per doz. s. d. s. d.	per 100. per doz. s. d. s. d.	
465 Biflorus, white, yellow crown	6 6...1 0	477 Poeticus ornatus, larger in flower than Angustifolius.....	21 0...3 6
466 Gracilis, yellow, graceful and beau- tiful, 9d. each .....	... 7 6	478 " Poetarum, white, crimson crown, 2s. 6d. each.....	... ...
467 Intermedius, primrose, yellow crown, fine dwarf.....	15 6...2 6	479 " tripedalis, the crown is more deeply marked than in Ornatus .....	... 5 6
468 " bifrons, yellow, orange cup, fine dwarf	15 6...2 6	480 Tazetta compressa, white, yellow crown	10 6
469 Jonquila. See Jonquil, at bottom of page.		481 " lacticolor, delicate primrose, yellow crown .....	... 3 6
470 Tenuior (Silver Jonquil), silvery white, very graceful .....	... 3 6	482 " orientalis, white, orange crown, large flower.....	15 6...2 6
MAY-FLOWERING POETICUS.		483 " panzianus, white, citron cup .....	... 5 6
471 Poeticus recurvus, pure white, red crown, very fragrant	3 6...0 6	484 " papyraceus. See Paper White Narcissus, No. 521.	
472 " large roots	7 6...1 0	485 " plena quantilla, white, orange crown .....	... 9 0
473 " flore-pleno, pure white Gar- denia-like flowers, exceed- ingly fragrant	5 6...1 0	486 " praecox, white, primrose crown .....	... 4 6
474 " large roots	10 6...1 6	487 " nobilissimus, double, each .....	... 7 6
MARCH AND APRIL FLOWERING POETICUS.		488 " Romanus. See Roman Narcissus, No. 524.	
475 Poeticus angustifolius, white, rose crown	15 0...2 6		
476 " grandiflorus, white, crim- son crown, very large, 10s. 6d. each .....	... ...	

GROUP III.—continued. POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, Etc.

This group of the Tazetta or bunch-flowered Daffodil, is better known as Polyanthus Narcissus. When cultivated in beds or masses they produce a grand effect, contrasting well with the Tulip and the Hyacinth. The varieties offered are distinct in colour, and may either be grouped together, or grown in separate colours. Where cut flowers are in demand, these should be freely planted. In planting, the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.	
489 100 in 6 splendid varieties	2 4 0	491 25 in 6 splendid varieties	6 6
490 50 in 6 ditto ditto	12 6	492 12 in 6 ditto ditto	3 6
	per doz.		per doz.
493 Early Pure White, very beautiful	2 6	497 Primrose Cup, pure white, primrose cup	4 6
494 Gold Cup, pure white, with gold cup	3 6	498 Yellow Prince, yellow, with orange cup	3 6
495 Floribundus, white, with citron cup	3 6	499 Choice mixed, 21s. per 100	3 0
496 Mozart's, white, orange cup, per 100, 15s. 6d.	2 6	500 Fine " 15s.	2 6

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS FOR POT CULTURE.

The Polyanthus Narcissus, with its large heads of rich golden-yellow and snow-white flowers, make it specially suitable for winter and spring decoration in pots, glasses, and jardinières. The culture is the same as that of the Hyacinth. When three bulbs are grown together in a 6 or 7-inch pot, the effect is greatly enhanced.

Where flowers are in demand in November, December, and early in January, the Paper White and Double Roman Narcissi are invaluable. Pot them early in the autumn, and when well rooted commence forcing as required. Thus treated, they and the Roman Hyacinth, (see page 6), can be had in bloom from October.

The First Prize for Polyanthus Narcissus was awarded to us by the Royal Botanical Society at their Show last March.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.	
501 36 in 18 splendid varieties	12 6	503 18 in 18 splendid varieties	7 0
502 24 in 12 ditto ditto	7 6	504 12 in 12 ditto ditto	4 0
	each		each
505 Bathurst, primrose, orange cup	0 6	518 Lord Canning, primrose, yellow cup	0 6
506 Bazelman Major, white, yellow cup	1 0	519 Louis le Grand, white, primrose cup	0 6
507 Czar Alexander, primrose, orange cup	0 4	520 Perle d'Amour, primrose, yellow cup	0 6
508 Florence Nightingale, white, orange cup	0 9	521 Paper White, pure white, the earliest, very pretty, 2s. per doz.	0 3
509 General Wyndham, canary, yellow cup	0 9	522 Queen of Netherlands, white and yellow	0 6
510 Gloriosa, white, orange cup, ex.	0 4	523 Queen Victoria, white, yellow cup	0 6
511 Grand Monarque, white, citron cup	0 4	524 Roman, double white, orange nectary, very early, 2s. per doz.	0 3
512 " Primo white, citron cup	0 4	525 Sir Isaac Newton, yellow, orange cup	0 8
513 " Primo yellow (new), fine	0 8	526 Staten General, white, yellow cup	0 3
514 " Soleil d'Or, yellow, orange cup	0 3	527 Sulphurine, sulphur, light yellow cup, fine	0 4
515 Grootvorst, white, citron cup, fine	0 4	528 White Pearl, pure white, primrose cup	0 6
516 Her Majesty, white, orange cup	0 9		
517 Jaune Suprême, yellow	0 9		

GROUP III.—continued.

JONQUIL NARCISSUS.

The double and single Jonquils are greatly prized for their graceful and fragrant flowers. When grown for indoors, plant three or more in a 5-inch pot, and cultivate as recommended for the Hyacinth.

	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.	
529 Double, rich deep yellow, largest roots	4 6	531 Single, sweet scented, largest roots	1 6
530 " second size roots... 3 6		532 " second size roots..... 1 0	

THE TULIP.

The Tulip in Spring is the most effective flower of the Season; its colours are diversified and beautiful. It is extremely hardy, and of the easiest possible culture, succeeding in any ordinary soil, and flowering with the same freedom in the shade as in the sunshine, while it is as much at home in a confined town garden as in more favoured situations. In front of shrubs, rows of Tulips, mixed double and single, maintain a display for a long period, and in this respect they excel almost any other Spring flower. In beds of distinct colours, or the colours intermingled, Tulips are always objects of admiration. In gardens of limited extent, and where the flower beds must be kept gay from the first opening of Spring, the surface of the beds may be planted with Forget-me-not, Silene, Collinsia bicolor, etc., and so arranged, that the floral display is maintained till the Summer bedding plants are ready to take their place. An effective display preceding the Tulips can also be had by planting the beds with Scilla sibirica, Snowdrops, or Crocus.

~~From our Collection we have omitted several which we consider superseded, and have replaced them by others of greater merit, this being the result of the extensive trials continually going on at our Experimental Grounds.~~

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

No other section of the Tulip displays so great a diversity of delicate, striking, and attractive colours as these. Of selves there are beautiful scarlets, crimson, whites, and yellows. Of parti-colours, there are snow-white grounds, striped and feathered with purple, violet, crimson, rose, puce, and cerise; and yellow grounds, with crimson, scarlet, and red flakes and feathers; so that only those who have cultivated the varieties of Early Single Tulips systematically can form any just idea of their beauty, when massed in beds or groups in the flower border, and when grown three in a pot for indoor decoration. There is nothing gaudy about these flowers or objectionable to the most refined taste; the form, the colours, and the combinations are graceful and pleasing in the extreme.

The First Prize for Tulips was awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society, at their Exhibition of March last.

533 *Duc Van Thol, scarlet, edged yellow;* this very early dwarf Tulip can be had in bloom from November. It is best grown three to twelve in a pot; and, where numerous jardineets have to be furnished, the practice of the growers for Covent Garden Market should be followed—that is, plant in shallow boxes as thickly as the bulbs can be placed together, force gently and give plenty of water, and as the bulbs come into bloom arrange them in the jardineets as required. 14s. 6d. per 100, 2s. per dozen.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE OR FOR POTS.

THESE ARE SPLENDID IN BEDS, GROUPS, RIBBONS, RUSTIC BASKETS, VASES, FLOWER BOXES, ETC.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	per 100.	per doz.	s. d.	s. d.	per 100.	per doz.	s. d.	s. d.
534 10 each of 20 of the following splendid varieties					560	Golden Prince, pure yellow	7	6...1 0
535 5 " "					561	Imperator Griseline, white, feathered		
536 3 " "					562	Kelzierskroon, crimson-scarlet, deeply	15	0...2 0
537 Fine mixed, 38s. per 1,000, 4s. per 100, 9d. per dozen.					563	edged bright yellow, very handsome	17	6...2 6
538 Choice mixed, 50s. " 5s. 6d. " 1s.					564	La Belle Alliance, brilliant	14	0...2 0
					565	crimson-scarlet		
					566	Lac Van Rhein, rose-violet, deeply		
					567	margined with pure white	5	0...1 0
539 Ardemus, rich crimson, narrowly					568	Mollere, purple-violet, showy	12	0...1 9
margined yellow	10	6...1 6			569	Paul Moreeize, deep carmine	12	0...1 9
540 Arms of Leyden, white, conspicuously stained with rose	10	6...1 6			570	Pettebakker Yellow	18	0...2 6
541 Canary Bird, beautiful yellow	18	0...2 6			571	Queen Victoria, white, tinged rose	5	6...1 0
542 Cardinal, carmine-red, very effective	10	6...1 6			572	Rose Griseline, rose, tinged white	5	6...1 0
543 Chrysolora, pure yellow, large and					573	Rose Luisante, beautiful rose, large	18	0...2 6
handsome	14	0...2 0			574	Rose Tendre, white and crimson	12	6...2 0
544 Couleur Cardinal, crimson-scarlet	12	0...1 9			575	Samson Crimson, crimson-scarlet	12	6...2 0
545 Couleur Ponceau, rich cerise	5	0...1 0			576	Silver Standard, scarlet, striped and		
546 Couronne Pourpre, velvety crimson	7	6...1 0			577	feathered pure white	10	0...1 6
547 Drapeau de France, rose-lilac	15	6...2 6			578	Thomas Moore, glossy apricot, very		
548 Duc Major, red, edged yellow	7	6...1 6				pretty, and quite distinct	5	0...1 0
549 Duc Van Thol, blush rose	17	6...2 6				Yellow Prince, pure yellow, a fine		
550 " brilliant scarlet	12	6...1 9				bedding var.	5	0...1 0
551 " bright yellow	18	0...2 6						
552 " carmine	12	6...2 0						
553 " vermillion	2	6						
554 " pure white	5	0						
555 Duchesse de Parma, orange-crimson,								
edged yellow, showy	5	6...1 0						
556 Duke of York, rose-lilac, edged white	10	6...1 6						
557 Eleonore, violet-purple	10	6...1 6						
558 Franciscus Primus, wh., shaded cerise	15	6...2 6						
559 Golden Eagle, pure yellow	10	6...1 6						

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS, NEWER VARIETIES.

The following newer kinds show considerable advances in shape, colour, and increased size of flower—points of great importance for in-door culture. Amateurs desirous of having a named collection of Early Single Tulips, or who may have some select bed where they would like to have as great a variety and as much beauty as possible combined, would do well to purchase one or more of each variety enumerated in the two collections.

577 One bulb each from Nos. 539 to 624, 1s. 578 Three bulbs each from Nos. 539 to 624, 50s.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.		
579 100 in 50 splendid varieties	21	0	582 50 in 25 splendid varieties	10	6
580 100 in 33 " "	17	6	583 25 in 25 " "	7	6
581 50 in 50 " "	12	6	584 12 in 12 " "	3/0 to	5
585 Splendid mixed, from fine named varieties, 70s. per 1,000, 7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 3d. per dozen.					

[Barr and Sugden,

TULIPS, EARLY SINGLE—continued.	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.	
586 Alba Regalis, creamy white.....	2 6	606 Grootmeester Van Maltha, white, striped and feathered scarlet	2 6
587 Beauté Parfaite, carmine striped white	2 6	607 Jan Luyken, crimson, with a cerise glow, tipped and flushed white	2 6
588 Bride of Haarlem, scarlet, feathered white	3 6	608 La Remarquable, purple, bordered white	5 6
589 Brutus Improved, golden yellow, feathered crimson	4 6	609 Lac d'Asturie, violet, edged white	2 6
590 Cardinal Gold, rich crimson, gold striped, very beautiful	2 6	610 Lac d'Or, violet, with broad white edge	5 6
591 Claremont, rose, flushed white, large flower	2 0	611 Le Matelas, deep rose, edged white	8 0
592 " gold striped	2 6	612 Louis d'Or, yellow, striped scarlet	2 6
593 " pure white	3 6	613 Maria de Medicis, priurose, striped and feathered deep cerise, very distinct	2 6
594 Comte de Vergennes, white, feathered cerise-crimson	4 6	614 Monument, dark cerise	3 6
595 Cottage Maid, rose-pink, shaded white	2 0	615 Proserpine, rose-carmine, magnificent flower	5 0
596 Cramois Superbe, rose-crimson, very rich	2 6	616 Reine Victoria, white, striped scarlet	9 0
597 Donna Maria, white, flaked cerise-crimson	4 6	617 Rembrandt, rich scarlet	2 6
598 Dorothea Blanche, white, striped scarlet	3 6	618 Roi Pepin, white, striped red, large	10 6
599 Duchess of Austria, orange-crimson, feathered and blotted yellow	2 0	619 Standard Gold, golden, much striped crimson, very beautiful	3 6
600 Eldorado, crimson, slightly feathered yellow	3 6	620 Superintendent, white, striped and feathered violet, very fine	7 6
601 Epaminondas, rich crimson, feathered white	3 6	621 Van der Neer, rich violet, very handsome	4 0
602 Fabiola, rose-violet, striped and feathered white, splendid large flower	5 0	622 Van Vondel, crimson-scarlet, flushed white, large and very handsome	4 0
603 Florida, purple-violet, fine	5 6	623 Vermilion Brilliant, dazzling vermilion scarlet, splendid colour	4 0
604 Globe de Rigaut, violet, striped and feathered white, handsome	3 0	624 Wouverman, dark purple, splendid	4 0
605 Grand Blanche, pure white	4 6		

For additional varieties, see preceding Section, p. 12.

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

The leading features in these are their massive flowers, brilliant, diversified, and beautiful colours, which admirably adapt them for beds on the lawn, terrace, or flower garden, and for edgings to Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Roscs; also for planting in the flower and shrubbery borders in groups of three or more.

The * indicates the varieties which may be grown in pots; amongst these, Tournesol, No. 655, is invaluable for making the sectional lines when the Early Single Tulip is planted in designs. For forcing, the Tournesol is most valuable, and in the early Spring months it is one of the leading Tulips brought into Covent Garden Market. Imperator Rubrorum is the best scarlet, and Tournesol Yellow is the best yellow, for pot culture. Most of the others are very effective in pots, but it is not desirable to force them, except very gently. In pots, the Tulip requires the same cultural treatment as the Hyacinth. For beds or masses, Rex Rubrorum is the most effective scarlet, and La Candeour the most beautiful white. Indeed, these two Tulips stand unrivalled amongst Spring flowering plants.

We think it only right to state that our mixed double Tulips do not contain any of those nondescript colours which too frequently form part of the double Tulips sold in mixture.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	per 100. per doz.	per 100. per doz.	
625 100 in 20 splendid varieties.....	12 6	629 Fine mixed.....4s. per 100, 9d. per doz.	
626 50 in 25 " "	8 6	630 Choice mixed.....5s. 6d. " 1s. "	
627 24 in 12 " "	4 0	631 Splendid mixed, from named varieties, 7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 3d. per doz.	
628 12 in 12 " "	2 6		
632 Double Duc Van Thol, red, margined yellow. This dwarf showy early-flowering Tulip is useful for edgings and broad marginal lines. 36s. per 1000; 4s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per dozen.			
	per 100. per doz.	per 100. per doz.	
633 Blanc Bordé Pourpre, violet-purple, s. d. s. d. bordered white	7 0...1 0	647 *Overwinnaar, white, striped rose-violet, handsome	6 0...1 0
634 Bleu Celeste, purple-violet	6 0...1 0	648 *Overwinnaar superfine, white, striped rose-violet, beautiful	2 6
635 *Couronne de Roses, deep cerise, very beautiful	18 0...2 6	649 *Paeony Gold, crimson, striped gold	7 0...1 0
636 * Imperiale, violet-crimson, " striped white, handsome	3 0	650 *Paeony Rose, rose-crimson	10 6...1 6
637 *Duke of York, crimson, edged white, very pretty	6 0...1 0	651 *Purple Crown, rich velvety-crimson, very fine	5 0...1 0
638 *Extremite d'Or, bright crimson-scarlet, edged yellow, fine	3 6	652 *Regina Rubrorum, crimson, feathered with primrose	3 0
639 Gloria Soils, scarlet, deeply edged with bright yellow, fine	5 0...1 0	653 *Rex Rubrorum, brilliant crimson-scarlet, splendid	5 0...1 0
640 *Helianthus, crimson, edged gold	3 0	654 *Rosine, rose-pink, very pretty	6 0...1 0
641 *Hercules, white and scarlet	3 6	655 *Tournesol, scarlet, edged yellow, very beautiful	12 0...2 0
642 *Imperator Rubrorum, rich crimson-scarlet, beautiful	12 6...2 0	656 *Tournesol Yellow, yellow, flushed orange, very fine	18 0...2 6
643 *La Candeour, pure white	9 6...1 6	657 *Velvet Gem, crimson, golden edged, showy	4 0
644 *Le Blason, rose and white, fine	2 6	658 *Yellow Rose, very beautiful pure yellow, fragrant flowers	5 0...1 0
645 *Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, striped cerise	3 0		
646 Murillo, rose and white, beautiful	14 0...2 0		

GESNERIANA TULIP OR TULIPA SINENSIS HORTENSIS.

The showiest of all Tulips, having large flowers of the richest and most intense scarlet early in May. It grows taller than the ordinary Tulip; this combined with its dazzling colour and large flowers makes it valuable for distant effect, or for planting in isolated beds, or in lines, ribbons, or groups in front of shrubs.

659 Gesneriana, bright crimson-scarlet

12, King Street, Covent Garden, 1877.]

VARIEGATED FOLIAGED TULIPS.

These are all very interesting and highly decorative, the leaves being variegated from the time they appear above ground in Spring, and for some time after the flower has faded.

	per doz.—each.	per doz.—each.	
660 Duc Van Thol, leaves margined silver white.....	5 6...0 6	663 Purple Crown, leaves finely banded golden yellow	5 6...0 6
661 Feu de l'Empire, leaves golden variegated.....	5 6...0 6	664 Rex Rubrorum, leaves variegated white, lined with a reddish hue	5 6...0 6
661 Greighi, leaves spotted like Orchis maculata	2 6	665 Silver Standard, leaves variegated white	7 6...0 9
662 Lac Van Rheim, leaves broadly margined silvery yellow	2 0...0 3	666 Yellow Rose, leaves gold striped.....	2 0...0 3

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

In the general economy of the flower garden these May-flowering Tulips are most valuable for the grand display they produce in close succession to the Early Single Tulips.

	per 100.	per doz.	per 100.	per doz.
667 Mixed Bizarres, yellow ground, s. d. s. d. striped crimson, purple, or white	10	6...1 6	670 Mixed Roses, white ground, striped s. d. s. d. crimson, pink, or scarlet	10 6...1 6
668 Mixed Byblemens, white ground, striped black, lilac, or purple	10	6...1 6	671 Fine Mixed Varieties	7 6...1 0
669 Mixed White Grounds.....	10	6...1 6	672 Choice Mixed Varieties	10 6...1 6
			673 Splendid Mixed English Varieties.	12 6...2 0

PARROT OR DRAGON TULIPS.

The large and curiously laciniated flowers of these picturesque Tulips before expanding, somewhat resemble a parrot's beak ; the colours are brilliant and varied, forming curious and beautiful combinations. In flower and shrubbery borders they are strikingly effective. When cultivated in hanging baskets the large flowers droop over and have quite an orchidaceous appearance.

	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.	
674 Admiral de Constantinople, red, slightly tipped orange	1 6	677 Monster Rouge, large crimson	1 6
675 Coffee Colour, crimson-brown, striped yellow and green	1 0	678 Markgraaf Van Baden, bright yellow, striped bright scarlet and green	1 6
676 Large Yellow, pure yellow, slightly striped crimson and green	1 0	679 Perfecta, yellow, striped green, tipped scarlet	1 0
		680 Fine Mixed.....per 100, 6s. 1 0	
		681 Splendid Mixed.....1 6	

VARIOUS SPECIES OF TULIPS.

Some of these are as beautiful as they are remarkable. *Clusiana*, with its Ixia-like flowers, is a gem ; *Cornuta*, has long curious beautifully twisted petals resembling spiral horns ; *Oculus Solis*, has a conspicuous crimson-black centre ; the green flower of *Viridiflora* is margined yellow ; *Sylvestris* is the sweet-scented Wood-Tulip ; *Retroflexa* and *Elegans* are remarkable for their graceful recurved petals ; *Persica*, with its dwarf growth (3 inches), fragrance, and extreme floriferous character, is effective as an edging, and in small beds.

	each—s. d.	each—s. d.
682 Clusiana, white, striped red, black centre, beautiful	per doz. 3/6	0 4
683 Cornuta (horned), yellow and red, curious	per doz. 1/6	0 2
684 Elegans, rich carmine.....	" 2/6	0 3
685 Fulgens, red.....	" 3/6	0 4
686 Oculus Solis (Sun's Eye), crimson, black centre, remarkable.....	per doz. 2/-	0 3
		687 Persica, yellow, fragrant, dwarf, and valuable for edging, per 100, 10/6; per doz. 1/6 0 2
		688 Retroflexa, yellow.....per doz. 3/6 0 4
		689 Sylvestris (sweet-scented Florentine), yellow
		690 Viridiflora, green, edged yellow, per doz. 3/6 0 4
		691 " praecox, green.....0 6
		692 Fine Mixed Species.....per doz. 2/6 ...

CROCUS.

The Crocus is charmingly beautiful, and among the first to unbosom its flowers in Spring. It possesses considerable diversity of colour, and deservedly occupies a prominent place wherever Spring flowers are prized. As an edging to beds, when planted in triple lines, in distinct or diverse colours, the display is remarkably striking. The effect is also grand in broad marginal lines in the flower border. We have seen long, wavy bands of golden yellow, of striped, of purple, and of pure white Crocus, also fancy devices, and groups of 10 to 1,000 bulbs expand, in February and March, with such brilliant effect as to elicit the most unbounded admiration. In lawns and pleasure parks, where the grass is not mown very early, the Crocus and Snowdrop, planted in groups, scrolls, or fancy designs, are very effective ; while in wildernesses, woodland walks, rockeries, etc., they are universal favourites as associates of the sweet-scented violet, the primrose, and the oxlip.

The Autumn and Winter flowering Crocus cannot be too highly praised. Early in September they commence flowering, and continue in succession till the Spring varieties come into flower. *Crocus speciosus* is the only really blue Crocus in cultivation, and is the most beautiful of Autumn flowers. (See 743.)

CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.

These are offered by the thousand to induce extensive planting as edgings to flower-beds, or in shrubbery borders, woodland walks, wild gardens, lawns, pleasure parks, etc. To one customer we supplied about 50,000 Golden Yellow Crocus to edge off beds cut in the grass, and such was the effect that he has gone on edging beds and borders, as opportunity occurred, throughout his garden, and with such surpassing results that in February and March the skill of the artist would fail to portray the gorgeous beauty. Last year we sent to him 20,000 purple, white, and striped to plant in alternate lines with the Early Tulips, so that in February and March the Tulip beds were gay with Crocus.

	per 1000.	per 100.	per doz.	per 1000.	per 100.	per doz.
	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.
693 1000 in 3 varieties	17 0	695 250 in 8 varieties	4 6			
694 500 in 8 "	8 6	696 100 in 8 "	2 0			
697 Mixed, all colours.....				per 1000, 1s. 6d., per 1000, 12s. 6d.		

	per 1000.	per 100.	per doz.	per 1000.	per 100.	per doz.
	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.			
698 Blue and Purple, mixed	15 0...1 9...0 4			704 Cloth of Silver, white, striped purple or lilac	18 0...2 0...0 4	
699 Striped, mixed	15 0...1 9...0 4			705 Cloth of Gold, golden yellow, striped brown	18 0...2 0...0 4	
700 White, mixed	15 0...1 9...0 4			706 Scotch, white, striped purple..	25 0...3 0...0 6	
701 Golden Yellow, very fine	13 6...1 6...0 4			707 Versicolor, white, striped purp.,	18 0...2 0...0 4	
702 Large Golden Yellow	18 0...2 0...0 4					
703 Extra large Golden Yellow..	25 0...3 0...0 6					

(Barrand Sugden,

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

The following varieties are recommended for their large flowers, rich, beautiful, varied, and distinct colours. They are admirably adapted for select beds, or carrying out specific designs. Amongst them are purples of various shades, whites pure as a snowflake, and yellows bright as burnished gold; while amongst variegates, Sir Walter Scott stands out prominently with flowers almost as large as the Tulip. For pot culture, the following varieties are the best; they should be planted thickly, and in the first stage treated as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth, in pots. When removed from under the ashes, place them in an airy situation, and give water freely.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.
708 1000 in 10 splendid varieties	30 0	710 250 in 10 splendid varieties	8 6				
709 500 in 10	16 6	711 100 in 20	4 6				
712 Extra fine mixed, from named varieties, all colours		per 100, 2s. 6d., per 1,000, 24s.					
713 Barr's New Golden Yellow, roots extremely large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each..	4 6...0	722 Mont Blanc, large pure white	3 0...0	6			
714 David Rizzio, deep purple.....	3 0...0	723 Ne Plus Ultra, fine lilac-purple	3 0...0	6			
715 General Garibaldi, white, striped with purple	3 6...0	724 Othello, fine dark purple	3 0...0	6			
716 Koh-i-noor, large dark purple (new)	7 6...1	725 Pride of Albion, white, striped violet, large and fine	3 6...0	6			
717 La Majestueuse, violet striped, on a delicately tinted ground	3 0...0	726 Prince Albert, large purple-lilac	2 6...0	6			
718 La Neige, snow white	4 0...0	727 Princess Alexandra, white, striped lilac, large flower	2 6...0	6			
719 Lamplighter, bright purple.....	4 0...0	728 Queen Victoria, pure white	2 6...0	6			
720 Lilacinus superbus, sky blue	3 6...0	729 Sir J. Franklin, large dark purple....	3 6...0	6			
721 Mrs. Beecher Stowe, pure white ...	3 0...0	730 Sir Walter Scott, beautifully peacocked lilac, very large	2 6...0	6			
731 Vulcan, rich purple-lilac		731 Vulcan, rich purple-lilac	2 6...0	6			

~~(65)~~ The foregoing varieties embrace the largest flowered and most diversified colours to be found amongst the Dutch named Crocus, a collection of which we grew at our Experimental Grounds for the purpose of cataloguing the best representatives only.

CHOICE SPECIES OF CROCUS.

Those enumerated under this heading are more or less rare. They are all beautiful, and we recommend them to cultivators of hardy flowers, as they form the connecting link between the bulbous plants of Summer and of Spring. In our Experimental Grounds we have one or other of these species of Crocus in bloom from September to April. The first to flower is Nudiflorus, with its large violet-purple blossoms, followed by Speciosus, the only really blue Crocus, which is a great beauty, and continues in flower a long time. Those are followed by Serotinus, Sativus, and the beautiful soft lilac Odorus longiflorus, the white Hadriaticus, and Imperati, with its remarkable combination of colours; these, and a few other species which we hope to offer at some future time, continue the succession till the Dutch varieties commence blooming; (a) indicates the Autumn flowering Crocus, (w) the Winter, and (s) those which flower in Spring.

	per doz. each	s. d. s. d.	per doz. each	s. d. s. d.
732 Aureus, rich golden yellow, very rare (s) .....	... ...1 0		740 Sativus, purple (a)	0 6...0
733 Biflorus pusillus, a miniature form of the Scotch crocus (s)	2 6...0	3	741 Serotinus, blue (a)	2 6...0
734 Hadriaticus, white (a) .....	... ...0	9	742 Sieberi (nivalis), violet (w)	5 6...0
735 Imperati, violet, fawn, and black (w)	5 6...0	6	743 Speciosus, blue, very effective in lines (a)	per 100, 10/6
736 Lacteus, creamy-white (s).....	... ...1	0	744 Stellaris, yellow, black striped (s)	2 6...0
737 Nudiflorus, violet-purple (a).....	2 6...0	3	745 Sulphureus concolor, sulphur (s)	2 6...0
738 Odorus longiflorus, soft lilac (a)	5 6...0	6	746 " striatus, yellow, striped black (s)	2 6...0
739 Oliverli, orange yellow (w) .....	... ...0	9	747 " pallidus, primrose (s)	5 6...0

COLCHICUM OR AUTUMN MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Those who are unacquainted with the leading varieties of the Colchicum, can form no adequate idea how decorative are the great masses of the Crocus-like flowers which they produce in Autumn. They range in colour from pure white, through all the shades of rose, to the intense crimson-magenta of Speciosum rubrum. Some of them are beautifully chequered, while in size they vary from the most miniature, to the gigantic form figured in the "Garden" of 30th June, 1877. In September and October, and even in November, the Colchicums at our Experimental Grounds are a great attraction, carpeting the beds with a profusion of strikingly beautiful flowers. The foliage, which appears in spring, is almost as varied as the flowers; some of the varieties have large massive leaves, others have small frill-like foliage.

	per doz.—s. d.	per 100, 10s. 6d.
748 Autunnale, rich rose-purple		1 6
749 " plenum, lilac, large and very double		3 6
750 " striatum, lilac, striped white, large and very double		4 6
751 " album, pure white		2 6
752 " plenum, pure white, large, and very double	each 1s. 6d.	15 6
753 " atro-purpureum, black, intense crimson		5 6
754 " longipetalum, rose, very distinct and beautiful		7 6
755 " pallidum, pale delicate rose		5 6
756 " roseum, rose-lilac		4 6
757 " striatum, rose-lilac, striped white	per 100, 15s.	2 6
758 Bertolonii, pale rose	each	1 6
759 Bivonae	each	1 0
760 Byzantium, rose, flowers beautiful, perfect in form, and produced in great profusion	per 100, 21s.	3 0
761 " fol. variegatis, foliage variegated	each 1s.	10 6
762 Lætum, pale rose, very small flowers	each	1 0
763 Montanum (Merendera Bulbocodium), rich rose-lilac		5 6

COLCHICUM—*continued.*

		s. d.
764	Parkinsonii, petals gracefully reflexed, and beautifully chequered rose-lilac and white	each 2 6
765	Soboliferum (<i>Merendera Soboliferum</i>)	each 0 9
766	Speciosum, flowers larger and of the same beautiful rose-colour as <i>Byzantinum</i>	each 1 6
767	“ rubrum, the most magnificent of the Colchicum family, intense crimson-magenta, petals of great substance	each 5 6
768	Variegatum, syn. <i>tesselatum</i> and <i>Agrippinum</i> , chequered rose-purple and white, per 100, 15s. per doz.	2 6
769	“ pallidum, rose, chequered white	each 1 6

Besides the above, we have other species, but not sufficient stock to offer at present.

BULBOCODIUM OR SPRING MEADOW-SAFFRON.

A very early Spring flowering bulb, producing rich masses of rose-purple flowers, which like the Colchicum, precede its foliage. As a permanent edging, or for rockwork, it is charming.

770 Vernum, rose-purple, per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s.

771 “ fol. variegatis, rose-purple, foliage margined white, per doz., 7s. 6d., each 9d.

SNOWDROP (GALANTHUS NIVALIS).

Seldom, indeed, is an entire bed given up to the Snowdrop, and yet, if there be one pleasure greater than another to the lover of Spring flowers, it is the sheet of graceful snowy blossom produced by the Snowdrop when grown in a mass. The bulbs thus cultivated should almost touch each other; and to secure a succession of bloom from the same bed, plant Tulips, Hyacinths, or Narcissus at a depth of six inches, and the Snowdrops on the top of these at a depth of three inches. The Snowdrop will have passed out of bloom while the succession is coming forward, leaving an elegant green carpet of foliage to set off the more massive blossoms of the Tulip or the Hyacinth. A fine effect is also produced by intermingling Crocus and Snowdrops, while a bed of surpassing beauty is formed when a deep edging of *Scilla sibirica* is used to set off a centre of Snowdrops, and *vice versa*.

It is in permanent situations, however, that the Snowdrop is most generally used, such as edgings, lines, and masses, where the roots can remain undisturbed. In grass lawns and pleasure parks the Snowdrop looks charming in scrolls, fancy devices, or dotted about in masses. In planting, the turf should not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should simply be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh soil, then three bulbs, and keeping the holes about three inches apart. The same thing may be done in banks and grass slopes with fine effect.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
772 Double-flowering	per 1000 21 0	per 100 2 6	... per doz. 0 5
773 Single-flowering	" 21 0	" 2 6	" " 0 5
774 Double-flowering, extra large roots	" 28 0	" 3 0	" " 0 6
775 Single-flowering "	" 28 0	" 3 0	" " 0 6

THE GIANT SNOWDROP.

These large flowered beautiful species of Snowdrop are from the remote parts of Western Europe; they are distinguished from *Galanthus nivalis* by their broad foliage, large flowers, and taller growth, and should occupy an important place in every collection of hardy bulbs.

	s. d.
776 Galanthus plicatus (Crimean large Snowdrop), white	per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
777 " Imperati (Imperial's Snowdrop), white, the largest	per doz., 7s. 6d. 2 6
778 " Imperati, collected bulbs	per doz., 10s. 6d. 1 0
779 " Elwesii, a distinct species collected by Mr. Elwes in Asia Minor	10 6

LEUCOJUM.

These are the Spring and Summer Snow-flakes. *Vernum* is one of the earliest and loveliest of Spring flowers. *Aestivum* and *Pulchellum* are remarkable in April and May for their large Snowdrop-like blossoms, *Autumnale* for its small elegant blossoms in August and September.

	s. d.
780 Autumnale, white and pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
781 Aestivum, white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 2s. 6d., large roots, 3s. 6d.; each 3d. & 0 4
782 Pulchellum, white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
783 Vernum, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3

SCILLA.

The beautiful effect produced by the early flowering Scillas can scarcely be overestimated. The intense rich blue of *Sibirica*, and the ultramarine blue of *Bifolia*, are unique early in Spring. They flower with the Snowdrop and the Crocus, and form a contrast pleasing and beautiful. For permanent edgings and groups they are matchless, producing their flowers so freely as almost to hide the foliage. Cultivated in pots or jardinettes, either alone, or associated with other bulbs, they are exceedingly valuable for indoor decoration. In flower beds, their blossoms carpet the ground. *Bifolia* comes first, succeeded by *Sibirica*, followed by *Amoena* and *Italica*, thus forming a connecting link with the Wood Hyacinth on page 26. *Italica* is a charming plant; its clear porcelain blue flowers, and dwarf compact growth, make it valuable for edgings and masses.

	s. d.
784 Sibirica, intense rich blue, very dwarf	per 100, 9s.; larger bulbs, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
785 " a few very large bulbs for pot culture	per 100, 21s.; per doz., 3s.
786 Bifolia, ultramarine blue, very dwarf	per 100, 15s.; per doz., 2s. 6d.

	s. d.
787 Bifolia alba, white ... 7/6 per doz., each 0 9 | 789 amoena, bright blue	per doz. 3 6
788 " rubra, rose	" 1 6 | 790 Italica, clear rich blue

PUSCHKINIA.

These are delicately beautiful fairy-like plants, the flowers rising from the midst of small concave leaves. The varieties of *Libanotica* are the most beautiful, and should be in every collection of bulbous plants.

	s. d.
791 Scilloides (true), small lilac and white flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each 2 6
792 Libanotica, white, shaded blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1 6
793 " compacta, white, shaded blue, very rare, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5 6

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TRITELEIA (MILLA).

The two varieties of *Uniflora* are unique plants for edgings, beds, or masses, their beautiful porcelain flowers expand early in Spring and continue decorative to the end of May. These in pots, with from six to twelve roots, are very beautiful when in bloom. *T. laxa* and *Murrayana* flower throughout June and July, producing large umbels of the most lovely coloured blossoms.

		each—s. d.
794	<i>Uniflora conspicua</i> , white, shaded porcelain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 4s. 6d.; per doz., 6d.
795	" <i>lilacina</i> , porcelain, striped violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 21s.; per doz., 3s. 6d.
796	<i>Laxa</i> , rich Tyrian purple, 1 ft.	per doz., 7s. 6d.
797	<i>Murrayana</i> , fine lavender-blue, lined purple, 1 ft.	per doz., 7s. 6d.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.

The varieties of *Dens-canis* in old-fashioned Gardens were wont to be grown profusely, and no prettier sight could meet the eye than their beautifully variegated foliage. Few of the much prized *Anectochilus* of India were equal to these in their variegations, and, when covered with their graceful Cyclamen-like flowers, ranging from the deepest purple to the purest white, the effect was matchless. *Americanum* is remarkable for its rich yellow blossoms, and *Gigantum* for its bunch of large flowers.

		s. d.
798	<i>Erythronium Dens-canis</i> , purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.
799	" " album, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 15s.;
800	" " major, white, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 2 6
801	" " <i>purpureum major</i> , purple, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 4 6
802	" " <i>roseum</i> , rose, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 3 6
803	" " <i>passiflorum</i> , rose, shading to white, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 4 6
804	" " <i>candidum</i> , distinct, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 3 6
805	" " mixed, fine .....	.. 5 6
806	" " large flowered .....	.. 1 6
807	" <i>Americanum</i> , bright yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.. 3 6
808	" <i>giganteum</i> (new), 1 ft.	.. each 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 3s. 6d.

WINTER ACONITE.

The golden blossom of the Winter Aconite richly contrasts with the pure white of the Snowdrop and the lovely blue of the *Scilla sibirica*, while the rich green carpet of leaves, which continues long after the flowers, makes this a valuable plant to cultivate in situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees, where few things will grow. It also succeeds in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive.

809 Winter Aconite, golden yellow, per doz., 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to 30s.

IRIS.

The large Banksian Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was awarded to our collection of Iris, exhibited on the 19th June.

The colours of the Iris are rich, diverse, and extremely beautiful, forming combinations only to be met with in the choice Orchids of the hothouse. Orchids however, can be enjoyed only by the very few, while the Iris may be grown by all. It is perfectly hardy and of easy culture. A judicious selection, including the most beautiful to the most quaint in form and combination of colour, would impart to the flower borders quite an orchidaceous effect from Christmas to July. *Iris Alata* and *Histro* flower at Christmas, *Longipetala* in January; *Reticulata* soon follows, and continues flowering for a long time; its red-purple and intense violet-blue sweet-scented flowers may be seen fully expanded and remaining uninjured when the ground is covered with snow and the thermometer several degrees below freezing-point. In the succession comes the violet-scented *Persica*, with its delicate rich combination of colour. Then follows the beautiful *Iberica*, with its satiny-white, rich purple-brown, and black-mottled flowers. After that comes *Pumila*, the dwarf species so admirable for permanent edgings. Close upon these, *Nudicaulis*, with its large violet flowers; and the *Barbata* group, with its kindred species and varieties, and their endless variations of colour, ranging from white and the richest golden yellow, to rose, intense purple, and the most beautiful bronzes, carry us into June. *Sibirica* then continues the chain of succession with its pretty orchid-like blossoms; and then comes the splendid *Kempferi*, with its grand clematis-like flowers, and magnificent colours; while they are still effective, come the *Spanish* (the small bulbous Iris of Spain), with their flowers of snow-white, porcelain-blue, and clear yellow, and with combinations of mottlings which are only to be compared with those of the rare and curious Orchids. Last in the list are the *English* (the large bulbous Iris of Spain), with flowers so sumptuous, representing almost every shade of colour, distinct and in combinations, that in beauty they can only be compared with the *Lælias* and *Cattleyas*, the Queens of the Orchids, and these bring us to the end of July. We have not spoken however, of the pretty *Peacock Iris*, nor of the wonderful *Iris Suisiana*, nor of the *Variegated foliaged Iris*, which is so pretty in vases and so effective in the flower garden, nor of the charming little *Iris Cristata* for dry banks. These, and the others quoted in our Catalogue, form the unbroken chain from Christmas to August. To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, the whole of the Iris are admirably adapted.

ENGLISH IRIS FOR BEDS OR MASSES.

These are the great bulbous Iris of Spain, and should be grown in a well-drained soil. Where the soil is heavy, the roots when planting, had better be surrounded with sand. The varieties we describe, are distinct, diversified, and strikingly beautiful, and should be planted during the Autumn for a July display.

The flowers of these, which we annually exhibit at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, contrast favourably with the Orchids on exhibition.

In the descriptions, *S.* is used to signify the Standards or erect petals, *F.* the Falls or drooping petals.

	s. d.	s. d.
810 3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	12 6	812 Fine mixed
811 1 each of 24 ditto	5 0	per 100, 6/0; per doz., 1 0
811½ 1 each of 12 ditto	3 0	813 Choice mixed
		8/6 "
		813½ Named var., mixed
		12/6 "
		2 0
		per doz. each.
		s. d. s. d.
814 Adrian, <i>S. lilac</i> , mottled purple, <i>F. white</i> , stained rose-lilac		2 6...0 3
815 Blanche fleur, <i>S. and F. ivory-white</i> , tinged soft rose		3 6...0 4
816 Cleanthus, <i>S. crimson</i> , <i>F. rich purple-crimson</i>		2 6...0 3

IRIS, ENGLISI—continued.

		per doz.	each
		s. d.	s. d.
817 Constantia, <i>S. purple</i> , <i>F. violet, flamed crimson</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
818 Damon, <i>S. rich purple</i> , <i>F. violet</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
819 Gloriosa, <i>S. mottled purple and white</i> , <i>F. lavender, stained purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
820 Grande Blanche, <i>S. white, feathered purple</i> , <i>F. white, slightly blotched purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
821 Hypocrates, <i>S. red purple</i> , <i>F. rose-lilac, shading to blue</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
822 Ismere, <i>S. violet-crimson</i> , <i>F. velvety purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
823 Keizerin, <i>S. lavender-blue</i> , <i>F. white, conspicuously margined lavender</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
824 Lebanon, <i>S. purple, mottled white</i> , <i>F. white, heavily mottled purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
825 Lilaenia, <i>S. lavender, feathered purple</i> , <i>F. lavender, shading to white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
826 L'Etincellant, <i>S. red-lavender, stained purple</i> , <i>F. rose-lilac and white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
827 La Vierge, <i>S. violet-purple</i> , <i>F. violet-blue</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
828 L'Unique, <i>S. rich claret</i> , <i>F. purple and white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
829 Mathilda, <i>S. mottled purple and white</i> , <i>F. lavender, stained purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
830 Melompome, <i>S. crimson-purple</i> , <i>F. violet-purple and white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
831 Orion, <i>S. purple-violet</i> , <i>F. blue-violet, and white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
832 Peleus, <i>S. claret</i> , <i>F. rich crimson and white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
833 Pharon, <i>S. velvety crimson</i> , <i>F. rich crimson</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
834 Second Viceroy, <i>S. lilac, mottled purple</i> , <i>F. silvery-lilac, shading to white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
835 Venus, <i>S. white, feathered mauve</i> , <i>F. white, shaded lavender, and stained purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
836 Vainqueur, <i>S. lavender, feathered violet</i> , <i>F. delicate lavender</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
837 Valentine, <i>S. red-lavender</i> , <i>F. lavender, shading to white</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3
838 Victoria, <i>S. white, flamed purple</i> , <i>F. white, stained purple</i> .....	.....	2 6..0	3

SPANISH IRIS.

These are the small bulbous Iris of Spain, differing from the English Iris in the smaller size of the roots and flowers, also in their more curious combinations of colours, and in blooming about a fortnight earlier. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris, and though the flowers are less sumptuous, they are no less beautiful and interesting. Those offered are the most distinct and charming.

The flowers of these, which we annually exhibit at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, favourably compare with the rare and curious Orchids in beauty, variety, and combination of colours.

		per doz.	each	per doz.	each
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
839 3 each of 12 magnificent varieties .....	.....	5 6	841 Fine mixed	per 100, 3s.; per doz. 0	6
840 1 each of 12 .....	.....	2 6	842 Choice mixed	4s. 6d.;	8
843 Bella donna, deep blue and yellow ..	2 0..0	3	849 Leon d'Orange, fine large yellow ..	2 0..0	3
844 Bella Esdre, white	2 0..0	3	850 Montrose, purple and yellow	2 0..0	3
845 Berengaria, yellow and brown	2 0..0	3	851 Perle d'Overeen, light blue	2 0..0	3
846 Czar Peter, blue and yellow	2 0..0	3	852 Regulus, agath	2 0..0	3
847 Harold, fine yellow	2 0..0	3	853 Telemachus, violet and yellow	2 0..0	3
848 Lady Rowena, pearl and yellow	2 0..0	3	854 Vespaclanus, brown and yellow	2 0..0	3

SUNDY BULBOUS IRIS.

The species offered under this heading are of rare beauty. *I. Alata* and *Histrio* flower at Christmas; *Reticulata* is a gem, expanding its beautiful and richly perfumed blossoms under glass with the early forced bulbs; in its culture it is as accommodating as the Hyacinth, flowering in the sitting-room window as freely as in the conservatory. For the flower garden, *Reticulata* is a valuable acquisition, continuing in blossom from February till April, expanding its flowers at a temperature too low even for the Narcissus to bloom. *Persica* flowers about the same period as *Reticulata*, emits a delightful violet perfume, and may be grown as successfully under glass as in the open ground. *Pavonia* (the Peacock Iris), more correctly *Morea Pavonia* or *Vieusseuxia Pavonina*, flowers in May and June, and requires the cultural treatment of the Ixia out of doors and under glass. *Caucasica*, with its primrose flowers and silver margined foliage, is a very characteristic plant.

		each
855 Alata, blue, shading to lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .....	.....	each 1 0
856 Caucasica, primrose, with foliage silvery margined, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .....	.....	each 1 6
857 Histrio, bright blue, blotched golden yellow, in the way of <i>Reticulata</i> but much earlier .....	.....	each 10 6
858 Juncea, brilliant golden yellow .....	.....	each 1 6
859 Pavonia major, pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground, 1 ft. per doz. .....	.....	1 6
860 Persica, white, the petals marked blue, purple and yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz.	5 0
861 Reticulata, brilliant deep violet, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...per doz., 10s. 6d.; each	.....	1 0
862 " Krelagel, red-purple, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .....	.....	1 6
863 Sisyrinchium, purple, spotted yellow, a fine dwarf species .....	.....	each 0 9
864 Tingitana, purple, spotted orange .....	.....	each 3 6

THE FLAG OR EVERGREEN IRIS.

The Iris now following have rhizomatous roots and flag leaves. They are found more or less abundantly in all countries, and at almost every altitude, from the dell to the mountain top, and in almost every soil and situation; and are endless in their variations of colour, and diversity of growth; their height ranging from the miniature *I. Cristata* of the North American uplands to the tall Pseudo-Acorus of our British marshes. They commence blooming with our Spring flowers, and maintain a floral display till the end of July. The dwarf species make admirable edgings, and are very effective on rockwork; the taller growing kinds are magnificent objects in the flower border, amongst shrubs, in woodland walks, and round the margins of lakes; even in town gardens they succeed where few other plants can exist. Their flowers range in size from the miniature to the most sumptuous. For effect and for decorative purposes they compete with the most beautiful Orchids. To cut for filling vases and for indoor decoration few flowers will compare with them.

IRIS PUMILA OR DWARF IRIS.

Charming varieties, growing from 6 to 12 inches high, and in flower during March, April, and May. For groups in small borders, and as edgings to Rhododendron beds, herbaceous borders, etc., they are invaluable, succeeding in almost any soil and situation. The permanency of the blossom is enhanced however, in places where they are slightly protected from cutting winds and hot sunshine.

In the descriptions *S.* is used to signify Standards, or the erect petals; *F.*, Falls, or the drooping petals.

865 One each of the Pumila Section, 6s.

| 866 Pumila varieties in mixture, per 100, 18s.; per doz., 2s. 6d.
[Barr and Sugden,

IRIS—continued.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
867 Pumila, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> rich purple	o 6	874 Pumila cœrulescens, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> clear blue	o 6
868 " minor, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> claret-purple	o 6	875 " furcata, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> deep rich purple	o 6
869 " atro-cœrulea, <i>S.</i> violet-purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	o 6	876 " intermedia	o 6
870 " albicans alba, white	i o	877 " lutea, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> clear yellow	i o
871 " " cœrulea, blue	o 6	878 " sulphurescens, <i>S.</i> creamy white, <i>F.</i> sulphur	o 6
872 " lutea, yellow	o 6	879 " versicolor, <i>S.</i> violet, <i>F.</i> purple	o 6
873 " bicolor, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple	o 9		

IRIS KÆMPFERI, JAPANESE FLAG IRIS.

These new Japanese Iris are truly magnificent, and are a perfectly distinct race. They have large flat Clematis-like flowers, 5 to 7 inches in diameter. The colours are rich and beautiful, and in many diversified shades, from pure white to rose, and from rose to the richest blues and purples, tinted, shaded, and blotched, and frequently elaborately veined, each petal having a distinct orange spot more or less conspicuous. The foliage of the plant has a spreading fan-like-outline, which is very pleasing.

On the 3rd of July, we exhibited a group of seedlings at the fortnightly meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, and were awarded three First-class Certificates, as follows:—*Alba grandidissima*, ivory white, spotted orange; *Robert Parker*, grey lilac, heavily flaked crimson-purple; *Mrs. Barr*, delicate lavender, beautifully netted lilac, and blotched orange. Many grand varieties had passed out of bloom before we had the opportunity of submitting them to the Floral Committee, and also since the exhibition. We, however, have great pleasure in offering these new seedlings, which we received from our friend Max Leichtlin, Esq., of Baden-Baden. They are an important addition to these popular garden favourites, and what is of great importance, these seedlings flower as freely as the other races of Iris.

CULTURE.—Remove the natural soil, and replace with sandy peat and leaf mould, encourage a free growth during summer, and when the plants are fairly established they will flower profusely.

880 Our own selection, 6 in 6 varieties of Iris Kæmpferi 9s., 12s., 18s., 24s., and 30s.
881 " " " 12 in 12 " 21s., 30s., and 42s.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
882 Kæmpferi, original species	o 6	892 Lemoinei	5 6
883 Alba Minor	i 6	893 Madame La Grecie d' Hanis	i o
884 Alexander Von Humboldt	i 6	894 Marmorata	i 6
885 Alexander Von Siebold	i 6	895 Miquellii	5 6
886 Blumei	2 6	898 Nippon	o 9
887 Defries	2 6	897 Oudemansi	5 6
888 Duchess de Belcourt	i o	898 Purpurea	i 6
889 Ernest Moritz Arndt	i o	899 Minor	i 6
890 Ida	2 6	900 Reinwardtii	7 6
891 Krelagei	7 6	901 Rutherford Alcock	i 6

NEW VARIETIES OF IRIS KÆMPFERI, JAPANESE FLAG IRIS.

Raised by Max Leichtlin, Esq., Baden-Baden, flowered by us at our Experimental Grounds during the past summer.

902 i each of these magnificent varieties 42s. | 903 i each of 12 magnificent varieties 25s. & 30s.
904 i each of 6 magnificent varieties 12s. 6d. & 15s.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
905 Alba grandidissima, ivory white	3 6	915 Max Leichtlin, red-lilac, shaded blue, and marbled white	3 6
906 Alfred Salter, claret, shaded violet	2 6	916 Mrs. Barr, lavender, netted lilac	3 6
907 Amos Perry, purple-violet, mottled white	2 6	917 Philip Frost, claret, yellow eye	2 6
908 David Syme, purple, shaded violet-blue	3 6	918 Professor Dyer, claret-purple	2 6
909 Doctor Hogg, rich claret-purple	2 6	919 Purpurea marmorata, purple, mottled white, dwarf	2 6
910 General Grant, rich purple, shading to blue	2 6	920 Richard Gilbert, rich claret-purple	2 6
911 John Fleming, purple, shading to blue	2 6	921 Thomas Carlyle, purple	2 6
912 John Standish, blue, shading to purple	2 6	922 Thomas Spanswick, purple, shaded violet	2 6
913 Lord Beaconsfield, rich pur., shaded crim. white	3 6	923 Velvet King, rich crimson-purple	3 6

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of Aug. 29th, 1874, a lengthened, classified, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. Those we enumerate in this list are a selection from upwards of 200 varieties. The better to understand our descriptions, we furnish a woodcut, and it will be observed from it that three of the petals are erect—these are called standards; the other three droop—these are called falls. The small tongued parts of the flower are the petaloid stigmas, under which run the "beards." The flowers in this Section are all large and very handsome, more or less beautifully mottled in the standards, and reticulated in the falls; the beards ranging from delicate primrose to orange, and the petaloid stigmas frequently enhancing the general effect by their contrast of colour. We furnish these important particulars that our descriptions may be the better understood, as we have not attempted to take in these individual points, but to deal with the colours which strike the eye on first looking at the flower. There is no flower, however, that so improves by examination. At first sight its beauty is equal to the Orchid, but, on closer examination, we have no hesitation in saying it possesses points of interest surpassing the finest Orchid. In colours there are the richest yellows, the intensest purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; and, consequently our descriptions fall far short of the reality; and this will be readily understood when we state that there may be found in almost any one of the flowers from 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not



BEARDED IRIS.

IRIS BARBATA—continued.

used this Iris for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or grown it in the flower borders, shrubberies, and woodland walks, should do so. It is also most valuable wherever a large quantity of cut flowers is required from May to July, as plants when established, will, with good cultivation, increase in size annually till they attain large proportions, each plant yielding 50 to 100 spikes of bloom.

In the descriptions *S.* is used to signify Standards, or the erect petals; *F.*, Falls, or the drooping petals.

	s. d.		s. d.
924 50 in 50 most superb varieties of Iris	42 0	930 Choice mixed varieties.....	per 100, 40s. to 50 0
925 25 in 25 " " 	21 0	931 " " 	per doz., 4s. 6d. to 5 6
926 12 in 12 " " 	12 0	932 Fine mixed varieties	per 100, 20s. to 30 0
927 50 in 50 very fine varieties " 	30 0	933 " " 	per doz., 3s. to 4 0
928 25 in 25 " " 	15 0	934 Mixed blue and white varieties	per doz. 4 6
929 12 in 12 " " 	6s. and 9 0	935 Mixed bronze varieties	" 4 6

We have arranged the Iris Barbata in natural groups to facilitate amateurs in making selections. Each group has a distinctive characteristic. Germanica flowers first, and is represented by the blue, purple, and white Flag Iris of our gardens; they flower at the same time, and are extremely decorative in May. Aphylla embraces the species Plicata and Swertia; the Standards have a frill-like appearance arising from the marginal coloured transverse lines on a white ground. Amena has the standards white, or approaching to white. Neglecta has the standards purple, or approaching to purple. Pallida has the standards ranging from pale lavender to rose-lilac. Squalens embraces those with the standards bronzed; and Variegata has the standards invariably yellow.

	s. d.
936 Germanica, the Blue Flag Iris (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> purple	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz. 2 6
937 " violacea, <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> dark purple	" 25s. od. " 4 6
938 " alba, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> white (<i>I. Florentina</i>)	" 25s. od. " 4 6

The following commence flowering as the Germanica group goes out of bloom, and continue the succession till July.

939 Aphylla (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), <i>S.</i> creamy white, margined dull lilac, <i>F.</i> white, margined lilac	each 1 6
940 " Alice Barr, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> white, tinged lilac	" 1 6
941 " Beauty, <i>S.</i> white, margined lilac, <i>F.</i> white, upper part red-lilac	" 1 0
942 " Bridesmaid, <i>S.</i> very pale lavender, <i>F.</i> white, margined lavender	" 1 0
943 " Conqueror, <i>S.</i> white, tinged purple, <i>F.</i> velvety, purple crimson, reticulated white	" 1 6
944 " Delicatissima, <i>S.</i> lilac, <i>F.</i> white, tinged rose-lilac	" 1 6
945 " Gazelle, <i>S.</i> red-lavender, mottled white, <i>F.</i> white, edged purple	" 0 6
946 " Madame Chereau, <i>S.</i> white, margined blue, <i>F.</i> white, margined blue	" 1 0
947 " Swertia (<i>striata</i>), <i>S.</i> white, margined lavender, <i>F.</i> white and lavender	" 1 0
948 Amena (<i>Sweet</i>), <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> white, slightly margined lilac	" 0 6
949 " Alvarez, <i>S.</i> white, mottled purple, <i>F.</i> crimson, reticulated white	" 1 0
950 " Calypso, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> mottled purple and white	" 1 0
951 " Comte de St. Clair, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
952 " Duchess of Nemours, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple, mottled white	" 1 0
953 " Duchess of Orleans, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, mottled white	" 1 0
954 " Glorietta, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lilac, <i>F.</i> white, stained crimson	" 1 0
955 " Juliette, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> violet blue, stained white	" 1 0
956 " Morpheus, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> violet, heavily mottled white	" 1 0
957 " Poiteau, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> very rich velvety crimson	" 1 6
958 " reticulata alba, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, reticulated white	" 1 0
959 " Sir Garnet Wolseley, <i>S.</i> pure white, flaked purple, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson, reticulated white	" 1 0
960 Neglecta (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>) <i>S.</i> decided lavender, <i>F.</i> purple mottled, with dark lines	" 0 9
961 " Agathe, <i>S.</i> white, margined and mottled lavender, <i>F.</i> white margined lavender	" 1 0
962 " Alice, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> rich purple, mottled white	" 0 9
963 " Aspasia, <i>S.</i> white, striped purple, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, mottled white	" 1 0
964 " Atropos, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson, upper part mottled white	" 1 0
965 " atro-purpurea, <i>S.</i> deep purple, <i>F.</i> very deep purple	" 1 6
966 " Chameleon, <i>S.</i> rich blue, <i>F.</i> light crimson	" 1 0
967 " clarissima, <i>S.</i> purple, shading to blue, <i>F.</i> rich crimson, mottled white	" 1 6
968 " De Bois de Milan, <i>S.</i> light lavender, <i>F.</i> rich crimson	" 1 0
969 " Fairy Queen, <i>S.</i> white, flaked purple-blue, <i>F.</i> purple-blue, heavily reticulated white	" 0 9
970 " Fantasie, <i>S.</i> lavender blue, <i>F.</i> purple mottled	" 1 0
971 " Florence Barr, <i>S.</i> delicate lavender, <i>F.</i> lavender	" 1 6
972 " halophila, <i>S.</i> lavender blue, <i>F.</i> red purple	" 0 9
973 " Harlequin Millanaid, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple	" 0 9
974 " Irma, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, heavily mottled white	" 1 0
975 " Nationale, <i>S.</i> purple-blue, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson	" 0 6
976 " reticulata, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson, reticulated white	" 0 6
977 " purpurea, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson, reticulated white	" 0 9
978 " Rowlandiana, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> light purple, upper part reticulated white	" 0 6
979 " purpurea, <i>S.</i> deep lavender, <i>F.</i> purple	" 0 6
980 " Sultan, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
981 " Victorine, <i>S.</i> white, mottled blue, <i>F.</i> rich violet-blue, upper part mottled white	" 1 6
982 " Virginie, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety-crimson, lined with white	" 0 9
983 " Willie Barr, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> white, reticulated purple	" 1 0
984 Pallida (<i>Reich</i>), <i>S.</i> dark lavender, passing to light lavender, <i>F.</i> purple, passing to light purple	" 1 0
985 " Astarte, <i>S.</i> purple-lilac, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple	" 0 9
986 " azurea, <i>S.</i> azure blue, <i>F.</i> violet-purple	" 1 6
987 " Cordella, <i>S.</i> violet, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson-black, very large	" 2 6
988 " Cytheride, <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> violet	" 1 6
989 " Dalmatica, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> lavender, tinged purple	" 1 6
990 " Garibaldi, <i>S.</i> rose-lilac, <i>F.</i> rose-purple	" 0 6
991 " Lilacina, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> lavender, tinged lilac	" 1 0
992 " Madame Pacquette, <i>S.</i> rich claret-red, <i>F.</i> a deeper shade of claret-red	" 0 9
993 " Maerisart, <i>S.</i> mauve, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson	" 0 9
994 " Queen of May, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> rose-lilac	" 0 9

[Barr and Sugden,

BEARDED AND BEARDLESS IRIS.

21

		s. d.
IRIS BARBATA—continued.		
995 Pallida (Reich), <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> deep lavender-blue	each	1 0
996 " rubella, <i>S.</i> red-purple, <i>F.</i> deep red-purple	"	0 6
997 " ruberissima, <i>S.</i> red-purple, <i>F.</i> claret	"	1 0
998 " variabilis, <i>S.</i> light purple, <i>F.</i> deep purple, both changing to slate-lavender	"	0 9
999 " Walner, <i>S.</i> deep lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> purple, mottled white	"	0 9
1000 Squalens (Reich), <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, reticulated white	"	0 9
1001 " Abdul Aziz, <i>S.</i> bronze-purple, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple, reticulated white	"	1 0
1002 " Arnols, <i>S.</i> bronze-purple, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson	"	1 0
1003 " Cerbere, <i>S.</i> lavender-bronze, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, reticulated white	"	1 0
1004 " Doctor Bernice, <i>S.</i> coppery bronze, <i>F.</i> very rich velvety crimson	"	0 9
1005 " Folgerie, <i>S.</i> yellow-bronze, <i>F.</i> crimson-brown, reticulated white	"	0 6
1006 " Hericaut de Thury, <i>S.</i> bronze-primrose, <i>F.</i> red-brown, reticulated white	"	1 0
1007 " Hugh Block, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> reticulated purple, white and brown	"	1 0
1008 " Icarus, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, reticulated white	"	1 0
1009 " Jacquiniiana, <i>S.</i> red-bronze, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson	"	1 0
1010 " Judith, <i>S.</i> bronze-primrose, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, reticulated white	"	1 6
1011 " Julius Caesar, <i>S.</i> sulphur-bronze, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson	"	1 6
1012 " Lady Jane, <i>S.</i> brown-bronze, <i>F.</i> crimson-bronze	"	1 0
1013 " Lady Seymour, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> white and purple mottled	"	0 9
1014 " La Prestlose, <i>S.</i> glittering bronze, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson, reticulated white	"	0 6
1015 " latifolia, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> purple, mottled white	"	0 9
1016 " lavandulacea, <i>S.</i> lavender, tinged primrose, <i>F.</i> decided lavender	"	0 6
1017 " La Vesuve, <i>S.</i> blue, mottled bronze, <i>F.</i> rich purple-crimson	"	1 0
1018 " Lord Grey, <i>S.</i> coppery rose, <i>F.</i> deeper coppery rose	"	1 0
1019 " Marmora, <i>S.</i> bronze-purple, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, reticulated white	"	0 6
1020 " Monsieur Cherlon, <i>S.</i> sulphur-bronze, <i>F.</i> crimson-velvet, mottled white	"	1 0
1021 " M. Defries, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> light purple	"	0 9
1022 " Mozart, <i>S.</i> brown-bronze, <i>F.</i> purple-bronze, mottled white	"	1 0
1023 " Mrs. Meston, <i>S.</i> rich bronze purple, <i>F.</i> rich purple	"	1 6
1024 " Pancratius, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> pale purple	"	0 6
1025 " Phidias, <i>S.</i> brown-bronze, <i>F.</i> rich deep crimson	"	1 0
1026 " Racine, <i>S.</i> light bronze purple, <i>F.</i> rich purple	"	1 6
1027 " Rebecca, <i>S.</i> primrose-bronze, <i>F.</i> intense crimson	"	0 9
1028 " Sir Walter Scott, <i>S.</i> bronze-yellow, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-brown	"	1 0
1029 " Van Geertii, <i>S.</i> purple-bronze, <i>F.</i> rich crimson, reticulated white	"	0 9
1030 " venusta, <i>S.</i> bronze-primrose, <i>F.</i> rich crimson, reticulated white	"	0 9
1031 " Walneriana, <i>S.</i> bronze-purple, <i>F.</i> purple, reticulated white and brown	"	1 0
1032 Variegata (Bot. Mag.), <i>S.</i> rich yellow, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-brown	"	1 0
1033 " Abon Hassan, <i>S.</i> fine clear rich yellow, <i>F.</i> yellow, mottled crimson-brown	"	1 0
1034 " Adonis, <i>S.</i> chrome-yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson-brown, reticulated white	"	1 0
1035 " Alcibiades, <i>S.</i> yellow, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson	"	1 0
1036 " Angustissima, <i>S.</i> rich golden yellow, <i>F.</i> velvety, crimson-brown	"	1 0
1037 " Apollon, <i>S.</i> sulphur, <i>F.</i> crimson-brown	"	1 0
1038 " De Bergh, <i>S.</i> yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson, reticulated yellow	"	1 0
1039 " Doctor Bersine, <i>S.</i> chrome-yellow, <i>F.</i> white, and crimson mottled	"	1 0
1040 " Enchantress, <i>S.</i> bright yellow, <i>F.</i> coppery red, reticulated yellow	"	1 6
1041 " Humboldti, <i>S.</i> yellow, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson-brown	"	1 0
1042 " Louis de Cerise, <i>S.</i> light yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson purple, reticulated yellow and white	"	1 0
1043 " major, <i>S.</i> rich yellow, <i>F.</i> brown, reticulated white	"	1 6
1044 " Malvina, <i>S.</i> yellow, tinged with bronze, <i>F.</i> mottled brown and white	"	1 6
1045 " Matthioli, <i>S.</i> deep rich yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson-brown, reticulated white	"	1 0
1046 " Mexicana, <i>S.</i> fine chrome-yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson, reticulated white	"	1 0
1047 " Minnie, <i>S.</i> orange yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson-brown, reticulated white	"	1 0
1048 " Rigolette, <i>S.</i> chrome-yellow, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson, reticulated white	"	1 6
1049 " spectabilis lutea, <i>S.</i> rich yellow, <i>F.</i> crimson, edged yellow	"	0 9
1050 Aurea (Rob. Reyel), <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> rich yellow	"	1 6
1051 Flavescens (Sweet), <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> light primrose	"	0 9
1052 Munite, <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> primrose, reticulated lavender	"	1 0
1053 Florentina (Reich), <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> white, [<i>I. Germanica alba</i>]	"	0 6
1054 Ganymedes, <i>S.</i> yellow, mottled purple, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson, beautiful	"	1 6
1055 Innocenza, <i>S.</i> pure white, <i>F.</i> pure white, slightly reticulated, beautiful	"	2 6
1056 Lurida (Reich), <i>S.</i> bronze-purple, <i>F.</i> rich purple-crimson, scented cedar	"	0 9
1057 Nepalensis, <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> purple, a magnificent species, resembling <i>Germanica</i> but larger	"	2 6
1058 Nudicaulis, <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	"	0 6
1059 Sub-biflora (Bot. Mag.), <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> very rich deep purple	"	1 0
1060 Sambucina major, <i>S.</i> bronze-primrose, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, scented elder	"	1 0

SUNDRY SPECIES OF BEARDLESS IRIS.

Under this heading we enumerate a few species of Iris more or less rare and beautiful. Amongst the most noteworthy, *I. Iberica*, ranks foremost, it is of dwarf growth, with large and beautiful flowers, in which are curious combinations of colour. Our illustration, page 19, represents the flower of this plant. *Cristata*, with its amethystine flowers and close dwarf growth, succeeds best in well-drained borders, or on rockwork. *Susiana*, has large flowers of rare beauty. *Sibirica* is distinguished by its long narrow leaves and small orchid-like flowers. *Stylosa* by its winter blooming, *Sanguinea* by its lovely coloured flowers, *Ruthenica* by its dwarf fan-like foliage, and *Tuberosa* by its fantastic flowers in March; while *Versicolor* and *Virginica* are remarkable for their dwarfer growth, and neat, beautiful flowers, which are admirably adapted for small bouquets, finger glasses, etc. Thus we might describe each of those enumerated.

		s. d.
1061 Acuta, blue, reticulated white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each	1 0
1062 Attica, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> sulphur, shaded purple, dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1063 Columnaris, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> violet-purple, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1064 Cristata, rich amethyst-blue, spotted deep blue, striped orange, 3 in.	"	0 9
1065 Cuprea, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> orange, 2 ft.	"	1 6

IRIS, BEARDLESS—continued.		s. d.
1066 Erratica, S. white, F. white, yellow centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each	1 6
1067 Fetidissima, the scarlet berried seed vessels are prized for Christmas decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		0 9
1068 " fol. variegatis, an effective variegated winter foliage plant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz. 5s. 6d.	"	0 6
1069 Goldenstadtii, white and golden yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1070 Graminea, blue and purple, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1071 Hexagona, S. deep violet, F. violet, mottled white, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1072 Iberica, a dwarf species of great beauty, with large pure satiny-white flowers, lower petals rich brown-purple, spotted black, 1 ft.	2s. 6d. and	3 6
1073 Longipetala, S. lavender, F. white, reticulated blue, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1074 Ochroleuca, S. pure white, F. white and yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1075 Prismatica, S. and F. rich light blue, spotted orange	"	2 6
1076 Pseudo-Acorus, yellow, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1077 " japonicus fol. variegatis, a beautifully variegated foliage plant, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1078 " pallida, delicate primrose, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1079 Ruthenica, blue, a pretty miniature species, with a distinctive fan-like foliage, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1080 Sanguinea (orientalis), S. and F. velvety blue, very beautiful, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1081 Sibirica, S. bright blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6
1082 " alba, S. white, F. mottled purple, 3 ft.	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
1083 " gracilis, S. purple, F. purple, reticulated white, very beautiful, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 6
1084 " grandiflora praecox, S. purple, F. blue-purple, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1085 " minor, S. blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 2 ft.	"	0 9
1086 " minutiflora, S. violet purple, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1087 " plena, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1088 Spuria major, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1089 Stylosa, S. and F. beautiful light blue, winter flowering, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1090 Susiana, bluish, tinted brown, and netted with dark lines, a grand species, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1091 " major, larger and more beautiful than 1090	"	5 0
1092 Tectorum syn. tomioiophia, lovely blue crested flowers, beautifully spotted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 6
1093 Tuberosa (Snakeshead), violet and green, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1094 Versicolor, S. red-lilac, F. rose-purple, 1 ft.	"	0 9
1095 " major, S. red-lilac, F. rose-purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1096 " rosea perfecta, S. and F. beautiful rose-purple, 1 ft.	"	0 9
1097 Violacea, rich deep violet, beautiful	"	3 6
1098 Virginica, S. velvety purple, F. rich purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9

IXIAS, MORPHIXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

These, when grown under glass, bloom in March and April. When cultivated out-of-doors they yield a succession of flowers from May to July. They are allied to each other, and require the same cultural treatment. They differ considerably in their habit of growth, the Ixia by its graceful habit, the Sparaxis by its dazzling brilliant flowers, the Tritonia by its soft vivid transparent colours, and the Babiana by its characteristic foliage, and its flowers ranging in colour from blue to the richest crimson.

FOR IN-DOORS.—Plant from September to December five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot, using a compost of turf loam, leaf soil, and a little silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then place the pots in a cold pit or frame, plunging them in ashes, and withhold water till the plants appear, then give sparingly at first. The lights should be left off except during wet or frosty weather. Early in February if the plants have made some growth, they may be removed to the greenhouse, or where there is a very gentle warmth, and the pots placed on a shelf close to the glass, and the plants attended to with water till in bloom.

FOR OUT-DOORS.—Choose, if possible, a light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, and with a due south aspect; if backed by a wall or greenhouse all the better. Plant the bulbs from September to February, at a depth of from four to six inches, and one to three inches apart. As the early plantings make foliage during the autumn, it is necessary to give protection during severe frost, and this may be best accomplished by hooping the beds over and covering when necessary with mats; or if Tiffany is used it may be allowed to remain till the danger of severe frosts has ceased. The plantings made from December to February require no protection, but as they flower more into the summer—the aspect is not quite so important; indeed, with a little protection from the sun's rays, they will keep longer in bloom.

At our Experimental Grounds we have annual displays of these charming flowers, sometimes by making up a temporary pit with about a foot of good soil in it, and during wet and frosty weather covering with shutters, and it is surprising the quantity of flowers we secure in May from these plantings; thus with a trifling amount of trouble a large quantity of valuable cut flowers is had for in-door decoration. In January, we plant in the open ground our surplus roots, and from June to August we have a constant succession of these lovely flowers.

IXIAS.

The colours of these are rich, and strikingly diversified, not only in the different varieties, but in the individual flowers. The Ixia is of a slender and graceful growth, with long loose spikes of bloom which expand in the sun, and present a picture of such gorgeous beauty, as may have been dreamt of in the gardens of the Hesperides.

The descriptions refer to the flowers when open: when closed, most of the yellows and the whites have the outside of the petals red or purple. Thus, when the sun's rays are absent there is one effect, but the brilliancy of the display is when the flowers are fully expanded.

	s. d.	s. d.	
1099 100 in 25 splendid varieties	15 0	1102 12 in 12 splendid varieties	2 6
1100 50 in 25 ditto	8 0	1103 Choice mixed..... per 100, 10/-; per doz.	1 6
1101 25 in 25 ditto	4 6	1104 Fine mixed..... per 100, 5/-; per doz.	1 0
	per doz.		
1105 Aurantiaca major, yellow, black centre ..	2 6	1113 Duchess of Edinburgh, pure white, striped	
1106 Bucephalus, magenta-purple, beautiful ..	2 0	rose	5 6
1107 Cleopatra, white, rose-purple centre.....	4 0	1114 Gem, creamy white, purple centre	3 6
1108 Comet, sulphur-yellow, black centre.....	5 6	1115 Giant, light fawn, changing to purple	3 6
1109 Conqueror, yellow, shaded red	3 6	1116 Golden Drop, golden yellow, and purple-	
1110 Crateroides, beautiful rich cerise	1 6	maroon centre	2 6
1111 Cyrus, delicate primrose, crimson centre ..	3 6	1117 Grand Duke, straw colour, red centre	4 6
1112 Diana, white, rose-purple centre	3 0	1118 Hector, rose-purple, black centre	4 6

[Barr and Sugden,

Ixiias—continued.	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.	
1119 Hemisphere, primrose, tinged red	5 6	1130 Pearl, white, black centre	7 6
1120 Hypatia, white, tinged lilac, black centre	9 0	1131 Prestio, the largest of the Ixiias, pure white, crimson-velvet centre	10 6
1121 Imperatrice Eugenie, white, tinged rose-purple, dark crimson centre	5 6	1132 Princess Alexandra, pale lemon passing to white, tinged rose-purple, crimson centre	4 6
1122 Isabelle, white, tinged rose, black centre	4 6	1133 Rosea plena (Wonder), rose-pink	4 6
1123 Lady Slade, rich pink, carmine centre	2 6	1134 Smiling Mary, magenta, white centre	4 6
1124 Magnifica, rich deep yellow, black centre	4 6	1135 Snowdrop, white, violet-blue centre (new)	4 6
1125 Magnum bonum, white, blue centre, large	5 6	1136 The Bride, white, blue centre	5 6
1126 Model, straw colour, purple centre	3 0	1137 Virgilius, bright yellow, black centre	4 6
1127 Morning Star, white, magenta centre	4 6	1138 Vridiflora, sea green, black centre	3 0
1128 Nora, pure white, rose centre, lovely	2 6	1139 Vulcan, crimson, shaded orange	4 6

MORPHIXIAS.

These are sometimes ranged under the head of Ixia, and sometimes under Tritonia. They are very distinct, however, being remarkable for their profusion of bloom, and flowering somewhat later than the Ixia and Tritonia.

per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.
1140 Paniculata, buff	2 6
1141 " alba, white, black centre	2 6

SPARAXIS.

Mr. Saunders, of Guernsey, writing some years ago with reference to these, remarked that enthusiastic amateur florists unaccustomed to see the Sparaxis in bloom scarcely knew which to admire most. So great, indeed, was their ecstatic delight at the diversity of colours and the gorgousness of the hues, that he had seen the knee bent and gymnastics performed without feeling at liberty to condemn the performers. The Sparaxis is dwarf and compact in growth, imparting a very pretty effect in decoration, and in colour and formation of flower totally distinct from the Ixia. *For pot culture they are charming.*

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.
1144 100 in 10 splendid varieties	12 0	1147 12 in 12 splendid varieties	2 6
1145 50 in 10 ditto	6 6	1148 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz.	1 6
1146 30 in 10 ditto	4 6	1149 Fine mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.,	1 0
			per doz.
1150 Angelique, white, yellow centre	2 0	1158 Maculata, white, purple and primrose	1 6
1151 Bulbifera, yellow, tinged orange	1 6	1159 Nain, white and crimson, primrose centre	2 6
1152 Delicata, light yellow, centre spotted brown	4 6	1160 Pavonia, white, centre yellow, mottled black	2 0
1153 Garibaldi, rich crimson, yellow centre	3 6	1161 Purpurea striata, purple-crimson, striped	2 0
1154 Grandiflora striata, rich crimson, marbled light crimson	2 0	1162 Queen Victoria (new)	3 6
1155 Josephine, white, with yellow centre	2 0	1163 Tricolor, scarlet, marbled crimson	1 6
1156 Lady Carey, French white, blotched purple	2 6	1164 " grandiflora, rich crimson	2 0
1157 Leopard, primrose, yellow centre	2 0	1165 Victor Emmanuel, red and yellow	1 6

TRITONIAS.

These in growth resemble the Sparaxis, but are altogether different in colour, ranging from buff to the richest orange, with a beautiful transparency in the colours peculiar to this flower. They are of a high order of beauty and cannot be too strongly recommended to associate with the Sparaxis in all matters of decoration. At Cliveden, Mr. Fleming grows T. crocata extensively for furnishing jardines during the London Season.

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.
1166 6 each 8 splendid varieties	7/6, 10/6, & 15	1169 1 each in 12 splendid varieties	2/6 & 3 6
1167 3 " 8 ditto	4/6, 5/6, & 7 6	1170 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz.	1 6
1168 2 " 8 ditto	3/6 & 4 6	1171 Fine mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.,	1 0
			per doz.
1172 Amœna, orange, centre spotted yellow	5 6	1179 Eximia, orange-scarlet	3 0
1173 Bella, blush, shading down to rose	2 6	1180 Fenestrata, soft rose-salmon	2 0
1174 Brilliant, rich luminous orange-scarlet	2. 6	1181 Gladstone, new, very distinct	4 6
1175 Crocata, bright orange	per 100, 10/6	1182 Pallida, salmon-pink	2 0
1176 Eclair, bright scarlet (new)	3 0	1183 Prince Alfred, white, very large	5 6
1177 Elegans, orange-cerise	2 6	1184 Squalida, white, suffused rose	2 6
1178 Eleonore, buff, very fine (new)	5 6		

BABIANAS.

The Babiana, like the Sparaxis and Tritonia, is of dwarf growth and is a very characteristic plant ; the flowers range from bright blue to the richest crimson, and these are set off by a dark green hirsute foliage. The Babiana forms a striking contrast both in flower and foliage to the Sparaxis and Tritonia.

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.
1185 6 each of 8 splendid varieties	7/6 to 10	1188 1 each of the 12 splendid varieties	2/6 to 3 6
1186 3 " 8 "	4/6 to 5 6	1189 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per dozen	1 6
1187 2 " 8 "	3/6 to 4 6	1190 Fine " " 7s. 6d.;	1 0
			per doz.
1191 Atrocyanea, purple blue, marked white	2 6	1197 Lady Carey, rose, marked white	3 6
1192 Celia, rose, marked white	2 6	1198 Pallida, pale blue	2 6
1193 General Froome, violet, spotted white	3 6	1199 Rosea grandis, rose-purple, marked white	3 6
1194 General Scott, lavender, suffused white	3 6	1200 " major, magenta, marked white	3 6
1195 General Slade, magenta	4 6	1201 Speciosa, mauve, suffused blue	3 6
1196 Kermesina, rich crimson-magenta	2 0	1202 Villosa, blue	1 6

THE RANUNCULUS.

The Ranunculus is a truly beautiful flower, combining the most diversified shades and colours with an exquisite symmetry and compactness. It is a valuable plant in spring, for beds, ribbons, massing and edging, either in mixed or separate colours, and as a cut flower it is as useful as the Rose.

CULTURE.—For successive blooming, plant the Turban varieties from October to January, and the Persian from January to March. The Ranunculus succeeds best in somewhat moist ground, but any soil, properly prepared, will grow it to perfection. Plant on a dry day, when the soil works kindly ; draw drills two inches deep and five or six inches apart, sprinkling a little sand at the bottom of the drill, then press the tubers firmly into the soil, with the claws downwards, cover with sand, and then with soil, always keeping the crown two

RANUNCULUS—continued.

inches under the surface. During severe weather, cover the bed with dry litter, leaves, or old tan; *but the covering must be removed before the plants appear.* In April and May, should the weather be dry, water the beds freely two or three times a week, and when the flower-buds appear water daily if necessary, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming; but be careful to wet the foliage as little as possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

These consist of varieties selected for their large handsome flowers and brilliant colours.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		s. d.
1203 500 in 20 splendid varieties	2 2 0		1205 100 in 20 splendid varieties	8 6	
1204 250 ditto	1 1 0		1206 60 in 20 ditto	5 6	
1207 Superfine mixed varieties, per 1000, 3s.; per 100, 4s.; per dozen, 8d.					
1208 Fine ditto	ditto	21s.	ditto, 2s. 6d.	ditto, 6d.	

per 100, per doz.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		per 100, per doz.
1209 Belladonna, white, spotted	3 6..0		1218 Mont Blanc, pure white	12 6..2	0
1210 Californian Gold, golden yellow	3 6..0		1219 Mount Vesuvius, red spotted	3 6..0	6
1211 Capucin, glowing orange	3 6..0		1220 Mr. Glenny, primrose, edged rose	5 6..1	0
1212 Commodore Napier, primrose, tipped with purple	4 6..0		1221 Géil Noir, jet black, beautiful .....	... 3	6
1213 Count Orloff, yellow, spotted rose	3 6..0		1222 Perle Blanche, clear white	5 6..1	0
1214 Fireball, bright red	3 6..0		1223 Prince de Galitzin, yellow	4 6..0	9
1215 Grand Vainqueur, white, spotted	3 6..0		1224 Reine de Holland, black .....	... 2	6
1216 Grandiflora, rose-lake, mottled	3 6..0		1225 Scarlet Star, brilliant scarlet	5 6..1	0
1217 Leon d'Orange, orange	3 6..0		1226 Utopia, rose, margined crimson	5 6..1	0
1228 Mixed from the above named varieties, per 100, 5s.; per doz., 1s.			1227 Victoria Scarlet, vermillion	10 6..1	6

SPLendid NEW DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS, DUTCH AND SCOTCH VARIETIES.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1229 A collection of 100 in 100 splendid varieties	14 6		1231 A collection of 25 in 25 splendid varieties	4 0	
1230 , 50 in 50 "	7 6		1232 " 12 in 12 "	2 0	

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

These differ considerably from the Persian in the flowers being larger and mostly of one colour. They are exceedingly effective in Spring, and admirably adapted for beds, ribbons, and masses in the Flower Garden, where their rich yellow, bright orange, brilliant scarlet, and pure white flowers are unsurpassed.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1233 1000 in 10 splendid varieties	2 2 0		1235 250 in 10 splendid varieties	0 12 6	
1234 500 in 10 "	1 1 0		1236 100 in 10 "	0 5 6	

1237 Splendid mixed, per 1000, 30s.; per 100, 3s. 6d.; per dozen, 6d.

1238 Splendid mixed varieties of Grandiflora; these are robust plants from 12 to 18 inches high, with large flowers of rich and varied colours, and fine constitution, per 100, 15s.; per dozen, 2s. 6d.

per 100, per doz.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		per 100, per doz.
1239 Bright Yellow	2 0..0		1244 Orange	3 0..0	6
1240 Carmine	7 6..1		1245 Scarlet, splendid	2 0..0	6
1241 Crimson Grandiflora	4 6..0		1246 Spotted (Souci d'or)	7 6..1	0
1242 Crimson-brown or black	2 0..0		1247 Variegated, mottled red and yellow	5 6..1	0
1243 Golden Yellow	5 6..1		1248 White	7 6..1	0

THE ANEMONE.

Amongst the diversified forms of floral beauty which enrich the flower garden, from the first opening blossoms of Spring to the last rose of Summer, the Anemone should occupy a conspicuous place. Its blossoms are of the most dazzling hues of scarlet, purple, and blue, self-coloured and striped. The foliage is elegantly laciniated, and the growth is neat and compact, so that in beds, groups, ribbons, or as an edging to Tulip or Hyacinth beds, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect.

CULTURE.—The Anemone delights in a light rich loamy soil, but succeeds in any soil which is well drained. Sea-sand, or a little salt mixed with the soil, is a good preventive of mildew; in other respects, the culture and after-management should be precisely the same as that of the Ranunculus.

NEW DOUBLE ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

The flowers of the Double Anemone are extremely handsome, and resemble a semi-double Hollyhock. If planted from October to December, they will bloom in succession during the early Spring months, while those planted in February or March will flower from April to June.

The following large flowered varieties are admirably adapted for planting in beds, masses, or ribbons as a contrast to each other.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1249 300 in 15 splendid varieties	30 0		1252 50 in 10 splendid varieties	7 6	
1250 200 in 15 "	21 0		1253 24 in 12 "	4 6	
1251 100 in 10 "	12 6		1254 12 in 12 "	2 6	

1255 Fine mixed double, all colours

1256 Splendid mixed double, all colours

1257 Splendid double scarlets in shades

1258 Splendid mixed double blues and purples

per doz. s. d.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1259 Cedo Nulli, purple, carmine, and scarlet ..	1 6		1269 Prince Alfred, rose, spotted, and scarlet ..	2 6	
1260 Fanny, rose and scarlet	2 0		1270 Prince de Conde, red and rose	1 6	
1261 Feu de Parade, rosy scarlet	1 6		1271 Princess Alice, red and white	1 6	
1262 Garibaldi, rose and scarlet	1 6		1272 Rembrandt, carmine	2 6	
1263 Hamlet, light blue	2 6		1273 Scarlet Star, crimson and scarlet	1 6	
1264 King of Scarlet, rich brilliant scarlet ..	1 6		1274 Sir Robert Peel, blue and purple	2 6	
1265 Leverrier, beautiful red	1 6		1275 , Walter Scott, carmine and green	1 6	
1266 L'Ornement de la Nature, rich blue	2 0		1276 Thalia, light rose and green	1 6	
1267 Miss Nightingale, rose and green	2 0		1277 Wilberforce, dark blue	2 6	
1268 Prince Albert, dark violet	2 6		1278 Mixed from above	per 100, 10s. 6d.	1

per doz. s. d.

NEW VARIETIES OF SPLENDID DOUBLE ANEMONES.

	s. d.		s. d.
1279 A collection of 100 in 100 splendid varieties	15 0	1281 A collection of 25 in 25 splendid varieties	5 0
1280 " 50 in 50 "	9 0	1282 " 12 in 12 "	2 6

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES.

The Single Anemone has large beautiful poppy-like blossoms, and may be had in flower throughout the Spring and early Summer months; and, in sheltered nooks and mild seasons, even in December and January.

s. d.		s. d.
1283 Fine mixed, 2/6 per 100; 0/6 per doz.		1287 Blue
1284 Choice Mixed, 4/0 per 100; 0/9 per doz.		1288 Purple
1285 Scarlet, 3/0 per 100; 0/6 per doz.		1289 Red
1286 Brilliant Scarlet, 5/0 per 100; 1/0 per doz.		1290 White

ANEMONE PAVONINA, *Stellata* or *Hortensis* (THE PEACOCK OR STARRY WIND FLOWER).

The Single Peacock or Star Anemone is remarkable for its brilliant colours and elegant flowers. The selection we have made represents the two characteristic features of this species, viz., self-colour, and with a conspicuous white centre. They flower very early, and may be used for pot culture. The foliage is very graceful. The double Anemone Pavonina, No. 1307, is remarkable for its fiery-scarlet feathery petals.

s. d.		s. d.
1291 3 each of 12 varieties	7 0	1293 Fine mixed, per 100, 12/6; per doz., 2/0
1292 1 each of 12 "	2 6	1294 Mixed from the collection, per 100, 15/-; per doz., 2/6
	per doz.	per doz. s. d.
1295 Admiral, crimson-purple, white centre ...	2 6	1302 Josephus, rich orange-scarlet
1296 Allegaricus, scarlet	2 6	1303 La Fidele, orange-rose
1297 Archimedes, deep lilac	2 6	1304 Lord Peel, rich scarlet, white centre
1298 Cæsar, crimson-purple	2 6	1305 Leander, orange-scarlet, white centre
1299 Favourite, scarlet, white centre	2 6	1306 Triton, rich purple, white centre
1300 Gladstone, rose	2 6	1307 Double red Peacock Anemone, per 100, 7/6,
1301 Homerus, crimson-scarlet, white centre ...	2 6	per doz. 1 0

ANEMONE SPECIES.

Under this heading are ranged Spring, Summer, and Autumn flowering Anemones. *A. Apennina* is one of the most lovely of early Spring flowers; its rich blue blossoms and elegant foliage are unsurpassed. Intermingled with the delicate porcelain-shaded white flowers of *Triteleia*, the effect is charming. *A. fulgens* is the most dazzling scarlet flower of Spring. *A. japonica elegans, rubra*, and *alba*, amongst herbaceous plants, are unsurpassed for their profusion of beautiful flowers and ample foliage; the flowers continue till destroyed by frost.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1308 Apennina, rich blue, ½ ft., per 100, 15/-;		1312 Japonica rubra, rose-purple, per doz. 7s. 6d.
per doz., 2s. 0 3		1313 Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl., white, ½ ft.,
1309 Fulgens, dazzling scarlet, ½ ft. .. 10s. 6d. 1 0		per doz., 5s. 0 6
1310 Japonica alba, pure white .. per doz., 5s. 0 6		1314 Palmata, yellow, ¾ ft. 0 9
1311 " elegans, rose .. 5s. 0 6		1315 Ranunculoides, yellow, ½ ft. 1 0

CYCLAMEN.

In a finger-glass, a bouquet, or a button-hole, no flower elicits so much marked attention and admiration as the Cyclamen. Many of the varieties are as remarkable for the beautiful variegation of their foliage as for the charming neatness, chasteness, beauty, and grace of their flowers. They all succeed in a sitting-room or cool greenhouse. The varieties of Atkinsi, Coum, Hederæfolium, Repandum, Vernum, and Europæum, are perfectly hardy, simply requiring a little shelter from the cutting winds of Spring and the hot sunshine of Summer. If planted in the open border, remove the soil and replace it with rubble to the depth of eighteen inches, on this place an inch or two of good soil. So planted and left to establish themselves they will grow freely, yielding abundance of flowers. Planted on rockwork they are ornamental in the highest degree. When cultivated in pots, the drainage should be well looked to, and the only protection necessary is when in bloom for the preservation of the flowers. The Cyclamen we have named, for many years have been flowering in our Experimental Grounds under an old Elm tree without any protection, also in pots in a cold frame, the lights simply being put on in winter to preserve the flowers. Hederæfolium and its varieties, Africænum, Europæum, and Macrophyllosum flower in Autumn; Atkinsi, Coum, Ibericum, and Vernum of Sweet, flower in Winter and Spring. Repandum, which Mr. Atkins considers the true Vernum, has beautiful foliage, and flowers in April.

Cyclamen Europæum we import from the Alps. It is a delightfully fragrant species, and we strongly recommend its culture on rockwork, at the bottom of old walls and in wild gardens. 25s. per 100.

Cyclamen Hederæfolium and its variety Græcum have beautiful Anectochilus-like variegated foliage, which is decorative throughout the Autumn and Spring months, and is uninjured by the most unfavourable weather. Often in the dead of Winter we have gazed upon masses of these, and felt surprised that they have not been adopted as Winter bedding plants, for if associated with Scilla bifolia, Scilla sibirica, and Snowdrops, the effect would be perfect. In Autumn, from amidst the foliage, rises a profusion of magenta-coloured flowers, which, followed by the Scillas and Snowdrops yield a succession and variety of flowers so charming that we must leave the effect to the imagination of our readers.

Cyclamen Persicum and its varieties are greenhouse plants, but succeed at a very low temperature, such as a cool greenhouse or even a cold frame with a little protection. They also thrive and make vigorous plants in a stove or orchid house, and in London they form one of the principal decorative plants in Winter and Spring.

All Cyclamen are sent out established in pots, except the roots of Europæum, which we sell at 25s. per 100.

1316 Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of C. Persicum grandiflorum, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per packet. Seedling plants, when properly handled, make fine specimens within 12 months.

1317 Cyclamen Persicum, large flowered Prize varieties in mixture, 12s., 18s., 24s., and 30s. per doz.; 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each, according to size. Larger specimen plants for Exhibition, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. each. Plants in bloom can be supplied from December.

1318 Hardy Cyclamen, Autumn, Winter, and Spring flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 15s. and 21s.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1319 Atkinsi, white, crimson centre .. 1/6 to 2 6		1322 Atkinsi rubrum .. 1/6 to 2 6
1320 " carneum .. 1/6 to 2 6		1323 Coum, bright red .. 1/6 to 2 6
1321 " roseum .. 1/6 to 2 6		1324 " album .. 2 6

CYCLAMEN—continued.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1326 <i>Coum carneum</i>	2 6	1334 <i>Persicum</i>	1/1, 1/6, to 2 6
1327 <i>Europaeum</i> , red, sweet-scented, autumn-flowering ^{25/-} per 100, 4/6 per doz.	0 6	1335 " album, pure white	2/6 to 3 6
1328 <i>Europaeum</i> , established in pots ^{1/-} to 1 6	1 6	1336 " roseum, rosy red	2/6 to 3 6
1329 <i>Hederifolium</i> , rosy-pink ^{1/6} to 2 6	2 6	1337 " rubrum	2/6 to 3 6
1330 " album, pure white ^{1/6} to 2 6	2 6	1338 " giganteum, foliage distinct and beautifully variegated,	
1331 " <i>Græcum</i> , reds of shades, flowers large and beautiful ^{1/6 &} 2 6	2 6	1339 <i>Repandum</i> (<i>vernus truc</i>), bright red, 1/6 to 5 6	2 6
1332 <i>Ibericum</i> , purple	2 6	1340 " album, white	2 6
1333 <i>Macrophyllum</i> , blush white ^{1/6} to 2 6	2 6	1341 <i>Vernum</i> (of Sweet), rich rose, strong roots	2 6

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Stately border plants, producing in spring effective clusters of pendent bell-shaped flowers, which are surrounded by characteristic tufts of fresh green leaves. These are especially adapted for shrubbery borders and outlying situations, where early-flowering plants of stately growth are required. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, but thrive best in loam.

	per doz.	each.		per doz.	each.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1342 <i>Crown upon Crown</i>	7 6	0 9	1350 <i>Marquene</i>	7 6	0 9
1343 <i>Gold-striped foliage</i> .....	...	1 6	1351 <i>Maxima</i> red, large bronze red	10 6	1 0
1344 <i>Orange Crown</i> , orange red	5 6	0 0	1352 <i>Maxima</i> yellow, large pure yellow .....	... 1 6	
1345 <i>Silver-Striped foliage</i> .....	...	1 6	1353 <i>Minor</i> , red	5 6	0 6
1346 <i>Single Red</i>	5 6	0 6	1354 <i>Slagzward</i>	5 6	0 6
1347 <i>Double Red</i> .....	...	3 6	1355 <i>Wm. Rex</i> , bronze red	7 6	0 9
1348 <i>Single Yellow</i> , pure yellow	12 0	0 1 3	1356 <i>Mixed</i> , various shades	4 6	0 5
1349 <i>Double Yellow</i> , pure yellow .....	...	3 6			

FRITILLARIAS.

The varieties of *F. Meleagris* have singularly marbled pendent bell-shaped flowers. They are effective in flower borders and shrubberies, and are valuable for naturalization in ornamental parks and woodland walks. *Persica* is almost as stately as the Crown Imperial; its bluish-green foliage, and small, dusky, pendent, bell-shaped flowers impart to it a very distinctive character, which is greatly prized in flower borders. *Pyrenaica*, like *Meleagris*, is dwarf, with smaller flowers and less chequered. *Kamschatkensis* is the Sarana Kamschatkense, the *Lilium Kamschatkense* and the Black Lily; it is a dwarf plant, and the flowers are very remarkable. All the Fritillarias grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

	per doz.—s. d.			per doz.—s. d.
1357 <i>Kamschatkensis</i> , the Black Lily, each 3/6 .....	...	1 362 <i>Meleagris</i> , dark chequered	2 6	
1358 <i>Persica</i> , brown and purple	4 0	1363 " pure white	4 6	
1359 <i>Pyrenaica</i> , purple	2 6	1364 " plena, chequered	7 6	
1360 " major	4 6	1365 " mixed	per 100, 10/6 1 6	
1361 <i>Meleagris</i> , rose-chequered	4 6	1366 <i>Mixed</i> , broad leaved	2 6	

SCILLA.

The "Wood Hyacinth," *Scilla nutans*, *Cernua*, and the Spanish forms, *Patula* and *Campanulata*, commence flowering in April and continue throughout May. They delight to exhibit their beauties in somewhat shady situations, such as Rhododendron beds, shrubby borders, woodland walks, and positions where they can remain undisturbed. All the varieties of *Campanulata* are deserving of cultivation for conservatory decoration, and as cut flowers for furnishing vases, they should be largely grown. *Campanulata maxima* has flowers almost as large as a Dutch hyacinth.

Those who are desirous of naturalizing in their woods and woodland walks the better class of the "Wood Hyacinth," can have special offers of *Scilla Campanulata* by the 1000.

LATE SPRING-FLOWERING SCILLAS OR WOOD HYACINTHS.

	per 100, per doz.			per 100, per doz.
1367 <i>Campanulata</i> , hyacinth-blue	7/6 ... 1/0	1378 <i>Cernua</i> , red lilac		3/6
1368 " porcelain .....	... 2/6	1379 <i>Nutans</i> , dark blue	5/6... 1/0	
1369 " alba, white .....	... 2/6	1380 " alba, white	10/6... 1/6	
1370 " minor, hyacinth-blue, dwarf	2/6	1381 " <i>Belgicus</i> , dark blue	10/6... 1/6	
1371 " major, porcelain-lilac	3/6	1382 " alba nana, white	2/6	
1372 " alba, white	3/6	1383 " rosea, rose	2/6	
1373 " rosea, rose	3/6	1384 " carnea, flesh colour	2/6	
1374 " maxima, light-porcelain	5/6	1385 <i>Patula</i> , fine blue		2/6
1375 " alba, white	4/6	1386 Fine mixed } For naturaliza-	{ per 1000, 30/-; 4/6... 0/9	
1376 " rosea, rose	4/6	1387 Cholice " } zation in wood- { per 1000, 50/-; 6/6... 1/0	{ landwalks, etc.	
1377 " aperta, fine blue	10/6... 1/6			

SUNDRY SCILLAS.

Peruviana and *Ciliaris* flower in Summer, and plants when established produce immense heads of bloom. *Japonica* and *Autumnalis* flower in August, and established masses of these at that season make one feel as if they were at the Alpha, instead of approaching the Omega of the flower period.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1388 <i>Autumnalis</i> , purple-blue	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6	1392 <i>Peruviana</i> , dark blue	per doz. 5s. 0 6
1389 <i>Ciliaris</i> (<i>Algieriensis</i>), light blue	1 6		1393 " alba, white	6s. 0 6
1390 <i>Japonica</i> , autumn flowering	0 9		1394 <i>Umbellata</i> , lilac-blue	0 6
1391 " rosea, autumn flowering	1 0		1395 <i>Verna</i> , lilac-blue	per doz. 3s. 6d. 0 4

M. botryoides is the Grape Hyacinth, remarkable for its dwarf growth and neat compact flower spikes; the dark blue, clear pearl blue, and pure white varieties, strikingly contrast with each other. *M. racemosum* is the Starch Hyacinth; it flowers at the same time and much resembles *M. botryoides*, but the individual flowers are larger, and more numerous on the spike, while the foliage is recumbent and more ample; *Pallens* is less dense in colour, a trifle dwarfer, and forms a fine contrast to the darker species. Both *Botryoides*, *Racemosum* and their varieties

MUSCARI—continued.

are charming, cultivated in pots. *M. moschatum* is the Musk Hyacinth; the flowers are delightfully fragrant, but ineffective; and on account of their pleasant fragrance, we strongly recommend them for pot culture indoors. *M. plumosum monstrosum*, is the Feathered Hyacinth; it flowers last in this section, and its handsome, plume-like appearance entitles it to a prominent place in every flower border. The Muscari, cultivated in somewhat shady situations, continue a long time in bloom, and established masses or edgings are very effective.

		per 100. per doz.			per 100. per doz.	
		s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.	
1397	<i>Botryoides cœruleum</i> , dark blue...	7 6...1 0	|	1402	<i>Racemosum</i> , very dark blue, dwarf and effective in beds	7 6...1 0
1398	" album, white	12 6...2 0	|	1403	" pallens, rich blue 3	6
1399	" pallidum, pearl blue ...	18 0...2 6	|	1404	Fine mixed, for woodlandwalks and wild gardens...per 1000, 50/-; per 100, 6/-.	
1400	<i>Moschatum</i> , fragrant .....	... 5 0				
1401	<i>Plumosum monstrosum</i> , purple ...	7 6...1 0				

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

X For pot culture, to force for Winter and Spring decoration, the specially prepared clumps cannot be too strongly recommended; or, when grown simply for the flowers and foliage, several clumps may be planted together in a box. In potting the clumps of Lily of the Valley, some growers shake away the old soil, and pot in a good compost; while others prefer the clumps as they have been grown, taking care, however, to pot tightly so as to ensure the moisture penetrating the mass of soil and fibre of the clump. It has now become customary with many to force single crowns, and, when this is done skilfully, fine pots are the result, if from 20 to 30 strong crowns are put into a 5-inch pot. The growers for Covent Garden Market use both the clumps and the crowns.

CULTURE.—In forcing the Lily of the Valley moisture is indispensable, or the crowns, technically speaking, "go blind." To encourage the development of flower and foliage simultaneously, many growers place them in a partially shaded part of the house, such as under the stage or by inverting a flower pot over the plants till the flower and the foliage have made some progress, when they may be removed to a less shady situation. During the whole period of growth abundance of water must be given at the roots.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1405	Fine clumps for forcing	per doz. 12s. 1 3	|	1409	<i>Crowns</i> , rose coloured, per 100, 20s.; per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1406	Extra strong selected clumps	15s. 2 0	|	1410	<i>Crowns</i> , double (fl. pl.) per 100, 20s.; per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1407	<i>Crowns</i> , strong, for forcing or for planting in beds, per 100, 8s.; per doz., 1s. 3d.		|	1411	Variegated foliage, crowns .. 5s. 6d. 0 6
1408	<i>Crowns</i> , second size, for planting only, per 100, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; per 1000, 25s. to 40s.		|	1412	Variegated foliage, in pots, each 1s. 6d. & 2 6

CONVALLARIA (SOLOMON'S SEAL).

Those who have not forced this graceful plant, can form no idea how decorative it is in the conservatory and how attractive on the dinner-table, or how useful it is for table bouquets.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1413	<i>Multiflora</i>	per dozen, 3s. 6d. 0 4	|	1414	Clumps for forcing .. 1s., 1s. 6d., & 2 6

DIELYTRA.

This is the most graceful of flowering plants for early forcing, prized for conservatory and table decoration, on account of its long elegant sprays of lovely heart-shaped flowers. In sheltered situations, it is a most valuable border plant.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1415	<i>Spectabilis</i> , 2 ft., per doz., 6s. to 9s.; 9d. to 1 0 | 1416	1416 <i>Spectabilis alba</i> , white, 2 ft. ... 2s. 6d. & 3 6			
1417	<i>Spectabilis</i> fol. aureo-variegatis, 2 ft.	each 9d.			

SPIRÆA.

The elegant leaves and the profusion of graceful pure white fragrant flowers make Japonica one of the most valuable plants for indoor decoration, and as a cut flower for all classes of bouquets. The bright red graceful flowers of Palmata make it one of the most beautiful plants for outdoor decoration, and one of the most charming in the conservatory. Both of these species of Spiræa are largely forced for Covent Garden Market.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1418	<i>Japonica</i> , strong clumps, specially pre- pared for forcing, per doz., 10s. 6d., 1 0 | 1419	1419 <i>Japonica</i> , smaller clumps..... per doz., 6s. 0 9			
			|	1420	<i>Palmata</i> , red..... 1s. 6d. and 2 6

FUNKIA.

X These are fine hardy ornamental border plants, pushing their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer throwing up a profusion of beautiful Lily-like spikes of bell-shaped flowers. The species Sieboldiana and Subcordata grandiflora are remarkable for their exceedingly handsome foliage, and are largely used in beds as fine foliage plants and as edgings to sub-tropical beds. Sieboldiana has large glaucous green leaves; Subcordata grandiflora has ornamental, large, light fresh green foliage, and in autumn throws up grand spikes of pure white flowers, rivalling the Stephanotis. For edgings to beds, *Ovata aurea maculata elegantissima*, *argentea marginata*, *lanecolata*, *plantanifolia*, and *viridis*, should be freely used; while for beds of smaller dimensions, edgings of *Ovata spathulata*, *aurea undulata variegata*, and *aurca* will be found most suitable. In mixed flower borders all the Funkias are valuable plants, while in semi-wild places, the large foliaged varieties are highly ornamental, planted in the grass. As a conservatory plant, the Funkias are all desirable, being equally ornamental in flower and foliage.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1421	<i>Ovata</i> , leaves dark green, flowers purple...	1 0	|	1428	<i>Ovata lanceolata</i> , small green foliage, and purple flowers, per doz., 5/6 0 6
1422	" fol. variegatis	2 6	|	1429	" <i>plantanifolia</i> , rich purple, per doz., 9s. 1 0
1423	" <i>argentea marginata</i> , silveredged	1 0	|	1430	" <i>sinensis</i> , large green foliage, per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
1424	" <i>aurea</i> , foliage golden yellow	0 9	|	1431	" <i>marmorata</i> 2 6
1425	" " <i>maculata</i> , foliage gold and variegated...per doz., 9s. 1 0		|	1432	" <i>spathulata</i> , small green foliage... white, per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
1426	" " <i>maculata elegantissima</i> , foliage variegated gold and green..... 1 6		|	1433	" <i>albo-marginata</i> , foliage narrowly margined white, per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
1427	" " <i>undulata variegata</i> , foli- age variegated, gold and green...per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9				

FUNKIA—continued.

1434	Ovata undulata argentea vittata, foliage variegated green and white	each-s. d.	1438	Sieboldiana, large glaucous green foliage, per doz., 10s. 6d.	each-s. d.
1435	„ viridis, foliage green, flowers purple	1 0	1439	Subcordata, large light green foliage, and large pure white flowers	2 6
1436	„ univittata, foliage green, lined white	1 6	1440	grandiflora, differs from No. 1439 in shape of foliage, per doz., 10s. 6d.	1 0
1437	Fortunei, bluish-green foliage, very distinct	2 6			

HEPATICA.

These are charming Spring flowering plants, which succeed best in a shady situation or a northern aspect. Established masses are exceedingly effective; we therefore recommend clumps to be purchased in preference to plants.

1441	Single blue, plants, per doz., 6s. to 7½	each-s. d.	1446	Single red, plants per doz., 7s. 6d.	each-s. d.
1442	„ clumps 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., to	3 6	1447	„ clumps 1s. 6d. to	2 6
1443	Double blue, plants 1s. 6d. to	2 6	1448	Single white, plants per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1444	Double red, plants, per doz., 6s. to 7s. 6d.	0 9	1449	Angulosa, this beautiful species produces large rich blue flowers, plants, 1s. 6d. to	2 6
1445	„ clumps 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to	3 6			

HEMEROCALLIS (THE DAY-LILY).

These are fine ornamental border plants. The double varieties *Kwanso* and *Disticha*, are very handsome. The rich yellow varieties, *Flava*, *Graminea*, and *Thunbergi*, are dwarf neat growing plants. The variegated forms of *Fulva* and *Kwanso* lifted and potted in Spring for the conservatory, equal in effect the silver-striped Pandanus.

1450	Disticha, fl. pl., orange, shaded crimson, 2 ft.	each-s. d.	1455	Kwanso, fl. pl., fine double flowers, orange, marked crimson, 3 ft....	each-s. d.
1451	Flava, bright yellow, 1½ ft.	0 6	1456	„ fol. variegatis, foliage white and green; very beautiful, new and rare, 3 ft.....	1s. 6d. to 2 0
1452	Fulva, bronze orange-crimson, 3 ft.	per doz., 5s. 0 6	1457	Thunbergi, clear yellow, 1½ ft.	0 6
1453	„ fol. variegatis, leaves white and green; very effective, 3 ft.	1 s. 0			
1454	Graminea, rich orange, dwarf, 1 ft.	1 s. 0			

HELLEBORUS (CHRISTMAS ROSE).

Few flowers during the dull winter months are more prized than the Christmas Rose, and few plants are of more easy culture. Established masses of *Helleborus niger* and its varieties (*maximus* and *minor*), if slightly protected when the flower buds have formed, the blossoms will expand with a purity as spotless as the snow. *Maximus* is remarkable for the largeness of its flower, robust dark green foliage, and early flowering. All the other varieties are interesting. Some are exceedingly beautiful, others highly ornamental or curious. We have brought together, from many sources, a fine collection, including sorts not previously catalogued by us, and these we offer as not yet having been proven as to the correctness of their nomenclature, there being much confusion of names in this family.

1458	Niger, white, per doz., 9s., 12s., 18s., 25s., and 30s. 1s. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and	each-s. d.	1467	Colchicus	each-s. d.
1459	„ angustifolius	3 6	1468	Festidus	1 6
1460	„ maximus (altifolius), white	1 6 & 2 6	1469	Guttatus	3 6
1461	„ minor, white	1s. & 1 6	1470	Lividus	1 6
1462	Abchasicus, purple	1s. & 1 6	1471	Olympicus	1s. & 1 6
1463	„ albus, white	1s. & 1 6	1472	„ ruber	1s. & 1 6
1464	„ ruber, red	1s. & 1 6	1473	Orientalis	1 6
1465	Antiquorus	2 6	1474	Purpurascens	1s. & 1 6
1466	Atro-rubens	1s. & 1 6	1475	Trifoliatus	1 6

TROPÆOLUM.

Azureum, *Jarrattii*, *Tricolor*, *Speciosum*, and *Pentaphyllum*, are slender, graceful, and of rapid growth: for neat trellis work or for globes, they are the most charming plants in cultivation. *Pentaphyllum* and *Speciosum* are hardy, the former succeeding in a sunny situation, and the latter requiring a moist soil and a sunless aspect; *Polyphyllum* is also hardy, and in a sunny situation is one of the most decorative trellis plants in cultivation, being covered for months in succession with a profusion of large rich golden yellow flowers.

1477	Azureum, blue	3s. 6d. & 5 0	1482	Speciosum, scarlet (established pots, ready to plant out)	each-s. d.
1478	Brachyceras, yellow	3 6	1483	Tricolorum, scarlet, yellow, and black,	2 6
1479	Jarrattii, scarlet, yellow, and black	1s. 6d. & 2 6			
1480	Pentaphyllum, scarlet and green	1s. & 1 6	1476	Tritoliatus	1s. 6d. & 2 6
1481	Polyphyllum, golden yellow	1s. 6d. & 2 0	1484	Tuberosum, yellow and red	1 0

TUBEROSES.

The flowers resemble the much-prized *Stephanotis*, but are more fragrant, and being perfectly double are more generally useful. If planted in succession, from the 1st of January till July, a constant supply of cut blooms may be had from May to December, while the conservatory will be constantly perfumed with the most delicious fragrance. *The roots are not sufficiently matured till late in autumn, and therefore cannot be supplied till December.*

CULTURAL TREATMENT as adopted by the growers for Covent Garden.—Pot singly in 5 or 6-inch pots, and plunge the pots in a gentle bottom heat, withhold water till the foliage appears, then give it freely, and when the flower buds are developed, the plants may be removed to a cool house; or grown on in a house with a high temperature and a moist atmosphere. Success depends upon a uniform temperature, and uniformity of moisture in the house. The bulbs intended for early flowering should be potted and plunged in bottom heat as soon as they are procured, and care must be taken that the temperature of the house never falls below 60 deg. The dry bulbs for successional plantings must be kept in a place where the temperature does not fall below 50 degrees.

1485	Double Italian	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4	1487	Double American	per doz. 5s. 6d. 0 6
1486	„ extra strong roots, per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6		1488	„ extra strong roots, per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9	

The American Tuberoses are now much sought after by the growers for Covent Garden Market.

[Barr and Sugden,

TIGRIDIA.

It may fairly be questioned if there is an orchid with such brilliant and gorgeous colours as the *Tigridias*. Their beautiful tiger-spotted flowers keep expanding daily for months. Plant in March, April and May, and from July a succession of flowers may be gathered daily for months.

		each—s.	d.
1488 <i>Canariensis</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	.....	per doz., 3s.	6d. 0
1490 <i>Conchiflora</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	.....	per doz., 3s.	5s. 0
1491 <i>Celeste</i> (<i>Phaloeclisia plumbea</i>), blue, a distinct species, 1 ft.	.....	per doz., 5s.	6d. 0
1492 <i>Pavonia</i> , scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	.....	per doz., 3s.	4s. 0
1493 <i>Speciosa</i> , dark scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	.....	per doz., 3s.	6d. 0

AMARYLLIS.

Under this heading are ranged plants of the most diverse character, and requiring to be dealt with separately or in groups, as follows:—

THE FAR-FAMED GUERNSEY AND BELLADONNA LILIES.

The beautiful flowers of the Guernsey Lily are brilliant scarlet, and in the sun's rays appear as if spangled with gold-dust. The large handsome flowers of the Belladonna Lily are white, flushed rose-purple, and produced in clusters.

The Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies arrive generally *early in September*, and always showing the flower-bud. Orders therefore, should be given for them immediately after the 1st and not later than the 15th September, that being their usual blooming period. *When executing orders for these bulbs, we examine the flower-bud of each, and send out only such as give promise of good flowers.* Notwithstanding this precaution on our part, delay in transit, neglecting to plant immediately they are received, or, it may be, an undeveloped defect in the flower-scape, may lead to partial failure, but for these contingencies we cannot hold ourselves responsible. Therefore, as they are moderate in price, those who would ensure the enjoyment of their charming flowers, are recommended to purchase an extra quantity.

CULTURE.—Immediately the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies are received, plant them in light soil, prepared cocoa-fibre or moss, and give water liberally. Bulbs which are purchased after their flowering period, should be potted and treated the same as recommended for *Vallota purpurea*.

1494 Belladonna Lily (Amaryllis Belladonna)	per doz.
1495 Guernsey Lily (Nerine Sarniensis)	"

HARDY AMARYLLIS

The Amaryllis, under this heading, are all valuable plants. The varieties of Belladonna yield in Autumn large umbels of beautiful rich, fresh coloured flowers, and are very effective in the conservatory. When grown out of doors, they succeed best close under a south wall, or immediately in front of a greenhouse; and if left undisturbed, will annually produce gorgeous umbels of lovely flowers. The varieties of Longifolia, are grand border plants, producing large umbels of beautiful funnel-shaped sweet-scented blossoms. *Candida* (*Zephyranthes candida*) "The Flower of the West Wind," is valuable as an edging, and decorative in groups, throwing up in autumn a profusion of white Crocus-like flowers. *Lutea* (*Sternbergia lutea*), "The Lily of the Field," is charming as an edging, and beautiful in groups, when in Autumn its large rich yellow Crocus-like flowers are expanded, these, combined with the bright fresh green foliage, form a very pleasing combination. Both Amaryllis candida, and lutea, are valuable rock plants.

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBÆAN LILY

Amaryllis purpurea, or as it is better known, *Vallota purpurata* or Scarborough Lily, is one of our most beautiful Autumn-flowering plants. Its rich scarlet blossoms are highly appreciated in the conservatory or sitting-room Window, and to cut for filling vases. *Amaryllis formosissima*, or the Jacobean Lily, is a quaint-looking beautiful flower ; it forces well, and if managed properly will flower several times in the season. When kept dry during the winter, it may be bedded out or planted in the flower borders in May. — *each.*

	s. d.
1511 <i>Vallota purpurea</i> , bright scarlet	15s. and 21s. per doz.; 1s. 6d. &
1512 " eximia, bright scarlet, very distinct	2s 6d
1513 " major, bright scarlet, white centre	3s 6d
1514 <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> (<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>), rich crimson.....per doz., 5s. 6d.	0s 6d

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.
The Amaryllis in large establishments is an indispensable plant; it is decorative in the conservatory, valuable for table decoration, and beautiful for furnishing vases and jardinières, or to cut for table bouquets. With management the varieties of this section of Amaryllis may be had in bloom throughout the year.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1516 Ackermannii	7/6 to 10 6	1521 Bieri, fine striped	5 6
1517 Alexander	5 6	1522 Cleopatra	7 6
1518 Aulica	3/6 to 5 6	1523 Crocea	5/6 to 4 6
1519 " superba	5 6	1524 " grandiflora	3/6 to 5 6
1520 major	5 6	1525 Diadem	10 to 5 6

AMARYLLIS—continued.	each—s. d.	each—s. d.	
1526 Johnsoni	3/6 to 5 6	1532 Reticulata, variegated foliage species	5 6
1527 " striata	3/6 to 5 6	1533 Species from Bolivia	5 6
1528 Pardina	7/6 to 10 6	1534 Venusta tubæflora	5 6
1529 Prince of Orange	3/6 to 5 6	1535 Vittata alba	3 6
1530 Pyrochroma, orange-scarlet, a new dwarf species	2 6	1536 " Harrisoni	7 6
1531 Regina	3/6 to 5 6	1537 " rubra	4/6 to 5 6
		1538 Fine mixed varieties	per doz., 28s.; 2 6

NERINE.

These are all hardy, but like the *Vallota purpurea* they require the protection of a frame or greenhouse during winter to encourage the development of the foliage. The beautiful *Guernsey Lily* (*Nerine Sarvientis*), so well-known and so highly prized, is the typical plant of this group. The varieties, however, of *Fothergilli* and *Corusca* far surpass it in beauty. The flowers have all the beautiful appearance of being spangled with gold dust.

	each—s. d.	each—s. d.	
1539 Corusca major, glittering scarlet	2 6	1543 Japonica	1 0
1540 Curvifolia, scarlet	3 6	1544 Reflexa	2 6
1541 Flexuosa, pink, very distinct	3 6	1545 Undulata, flowers dark rose, and prettily crimped. In pots with 3 to 6 bulbs, 1 & 1 6	
1542 Fothergilli, deep vermilion-scarlet, 2/6 & 3 6			

ZEPHYRANTHES.

These are all pretty bulbous plants. *Candida*, the "Flower of the West Wind," throws up its beautiful silvery Crocus-like blossoms in August and September, and makes a charming edging, also beautiful on rockwork and in flower borders. All the varieties make nice pot plants.

	each—s. d.	each—s. d.	
1546 Candida, silvery white, for edgings, per 100, 10s. 6d., per doz., 2s.	0 3	1550 Mesochloa, green, white, and red	1 0
1547 " major, white, tinged rose, per doz., 5/6	0 6	1551 Ochroleuca, yellow, crimson centre	1 0
1548 Atomasco (true), white, tinged rose	2 6	1552 Sulphurea, pale yellow	1 0
1549 Carinata, rose, figured in <i>The Garden of 28th July, 1877</i>	1 6	1553 Tubispatha, white, figured in <i>The Garden of 28th July, 1877</i>	1 0

THE GLADIOLUS.

RAMOSUS, AND OTHER EARLY-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

These are beautiful though not so stately as the varieties of *Gandavensis*; they bloom earlier, and on this account their value is enhanced in the general succession of flowers. A correspondent in the North of England informs us that he has beds of these early flowering Gladioli, which have not been disturbed for 10 or 15 years, and that bulbs, which have been newly planted, convey but a meagre idea of the magnificent effect which is produced from established masses. These should be extensively cultivated where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground, and work abundance of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the bulbs from the beginning of December till the end of March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week will greatly benefit the plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three in a five or six-inch pot, and place in a cold frame or pit, plunging the pots in ashes, and withholding water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove in-doors. It is customary with many to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower-spike shows the first tint, to lift them without breaking the ball, pot them and place them in-doors. Thus treated, the flowers expand as perfectly as if they had not been disturbed, and the bulbs are in no way injured.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING GLADIOLUS, &c., READY END OF OCTOBER.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1554 6 each, of 15 varieties	1 1 0	1557 Splendid varieties, per 100, 21/; per doz. 0 3 0
1555 3 " 15 "	0 10 6	1558 Fine mixed .....per 100, 12/6; per doz. 0 2 6
1556 1 " 15 "	0 4 0	1559 Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/; per doz. 0 3 0
	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.
1560 Cardinalis, bright scarlet, flaked white ... 2 6	1568 Insignis, rich scarlet, tinged purple.....	4 6
1561 " roseus, rose, flaked white	1569 Lord Clarendon, red, feathered white	3 6
1562 Colvilli, purplish lilac	1570 Magnificus, deep red	2 6
1563 " albus, pure white, fine	1571 Ne Plus Ultra, deep rose, blotched white ...	2 6
1564 Elegantissimus, fine rose, spotted	1572 Orange Boven, vermillion, flaked white	2 6
1565 Emicantis, orange-scarlet, feathered	1573 Queen Victoria, bright scarlet, flaked white ..	2 6
1566 Formosissimus, scarlet, flaked white	1574 Ramosus, salmon-rose, flaked crimson	2 6
1567 Floribundus, white and blush, streaked purple-crimson, 12/6 per 100 2 0	1575 Trimaculatus, rose, spotted white	3 6
	1576 Washington, bright rose-lilac	4 6

GLADIOLI FOR SHRUBBERRIES AND SEMI-WILD PLACES.

These extremely cheap early flowering Gladioli should be planted in situations where they may be left undisturbed. They flower during the months of May and June, and are extremely decorative at that period in the borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for vases, the white varieties are extremely useful.

	per 100. per doz.	s. d. s. d.	
1577 Byzantinus, rosy purple	5 6...1 0	1581 Colvilli, purple lilac	10 6...1 6
1578 Communis albus, white	10 6...1 6	1582 " albus, white	10 6...1 6
1579 " roseus, rose	10 6...1 6	1583 " mixed	7 6...1 0
1580 " ruber, red	10 6...1 6	1584 Mixed Communis and Byzantinus 7 6...1 0	

GANDAVENSIS, THE AUTUMN FLOWERING GLADIOLUS.

Notice.—In August it cannot be determined how the Gladiolus crop will turn out. Consequently, till October, growers' prices are not known. We have therefore deferred quoting specific varieties till we issue our Seed Catalogue, which will contain a complete collection. Orders may, however, be given from the Spring Catalogue of the present year, as these quotations hold good till the 1st January, 1878. The varieties of *Gandavensis* should not be planted till after the middle of March, but in our Experimental Grounds we have found early in May the best time to plant, this depends however on soil and locality.

GLADIOLUS—continued.

VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections. Ready in December.

	x	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1585	500	in	25	fine varieties	5	5	0	
1586	250	in	25	"	2	15	0	
1587	100	in	25	"	1	5	0	
1588	50	in	25	"	0	14	0	
1589	25	in	25	"	0	7	6	
1590	12	in	12	"	0	3	6	
					1591	100	in 100 splendid varieties.....63/ to 10 10 0	
					1592	50	in 50 "	25/ to 5 5 0
					1593	25	in 25 "	10/6 to 2 10 0
					1594	12	in 12 "	5/6 to 1 10 0
					1595	Fine mixed,	15/ per 100, 2/ per dozen.	
					1596	Splendid mixed,	21/ per 100, 3/ per dozen.	

Varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

	per 100.	per doz.	per 100.	per doz.
1597	Fine mixed scarlets, crimson, etc., 25/	3/6	1601	Splendid mixed whites, purples,
1598	Scarlet mixed,	30/	and mottles	30/ 4/6
1599	Fine mixed roses, etc., 25/	3/6	1602	Fine mixed, from all colours 25/ 3/6
1600	Scarlet mixed,	30/	1603	Splendid mixed, from all colours 30/ 4/6

ANTHOLYZA.

These are closely allied to the Gladiolus and form a nice variation, their long flower-spikes being very effective. The cultural treatment is the same as for the Gladiolus.

	each.—s. d.	each.—s. d.	
1604	Aethiopica, scarlet and green, 2 ft.	0 6	
1605	Bicolor, scarlet and yellow, 2 ft.	0 6	
1606	Cardinalis, scarlet, 2 ft.	0 6	
1607	Coccinea, scarlet, 2 ft., per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 3	
		1608 Cunonia, bright scarlet, very beautiful ...	0 6
		1609 Fulgens, coppery rose, 2 ft., per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 3
		1610 Lord Cochrane, red purple, 2 ft.	0 6
		1611 Mixed from above .....per doz. 2s. 6d. 0 3	

WATSONIA.

These fine ornamental bulbs require the same treatment as the Gladiolus. They are very decorative, and should be associated with the Gladiolus for flower border decoration.

	each.—s. d.	each.—s. d.	
1612	Angustifolia, lively pink, per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 3	
1613	Baljew, pink	0 3	
1614	Blucher, crimson and white, beautiful	0 6	
1615	Brevifolia, pink	0 6	
1616	Chilea, fine	0 6	
1617	Duc de Berri, orange	0 6	
1618	Duchess, pale orange, beautiful	0 6	
1619	Fulgida	0 4	
1620	George IV., rose	0 4	
		1621 Grootvorst, lemon colour	0 6
		1622 Humilis, beautiful light crimson	0 6
		1623 Louis XVI., red	0 4
		1624 Marginata, delicate rose, exquisite	0 6
		1625 Mariana, purple-crimson	0 6
		1626 Rosea, rose	0 6
		1627 Speciosa, fine	0 6
		1628 Wreeda	0 6
		1629 Mixed varieties, 15s. p. 100, 2s. 6d. p. doz.	

THE LILUM.

Our group of cut Lilies, exhibited on the 19th of June, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Flower Show, was awarded the Banksian Silver Medal.

Amongst hardy plants, the Lily is matchless in beauty, in variety of colour, and in chasteness of form. Its blooming period commences ere the spring flowers have shed their last blossom, and a continuous unbroken succession of their magnificent flowers is maintained till the autumnal frosts destroy the later flower buds of Speciosum and Auratum. In these respects the Lily is unequalled for its successional display.

The yellow and red Turk's Cap rolled-up flowers of Pyrenacium come first; with these are associated the elegant Pomponium, the graceful Tenuifolium, the soft scarlet flowers of Carniolicum, the sweet-scented Albanum, and the noble flowers of Monadelphum Szovitzianum; add to these in the succession the richly coloured flowers of Bulbiferum and Davuricum, which in June unfold their fine umbels of erect bell-shaped blossoms, and the dwarf forms—Thunbergianum (*elegans*), with flowers of the softest apricot to the richest crimson, accompanied by the miniature forms of Concolor, bringing up the succession to July. Then come the bright yellow, beautifully spotted blossoms of Croceum, softened by the snow-white flowers of Candidum, the apricot blossoms of Testaceum, and the beautiful characteristic flowers of Philadelphicum. The faintly now becomes ennobled by the magnificent Giganteum. The Martagon, with its elegant Turk's Cap blossoms, and Canadense, with its drooping bell-shaped flowers, associated with the grand Californian Lilies, and the pure white trumpet flowers of Longiflorum, the matchless blossoms of Japonicum, and the refined flowers of Krameri, bring us to August. The brilliant coloured Chaleonicum, the beautiful Washingtonianum, the magnificent Humboldti, and Neillgherrense (the Prince of Indian Lilies) become then conspicuous; and the early flowering gorgeous gold-banded Auratums have been filling the atmosphere with their perfume since July, and surpassing in majesty, beauty, and variety the stateliest and most effective plants of the flower garden. Superbum, the Martagon Imperiale of Parkinson, with its beautifully leopard-spotted flowers, is associated with the old favourite Tigrinum sinense, with its large spikes of rich scarlet blossoms. These are followed by Tigrinum Fortunei and its double form, which is again closely followed up by Tigrinum speciosum and Jucundum. These again are followed by the late flowering Auratums, which continue the succession to the end of the season accompanied by Speciosum, with its flowers ranging from the purest white to the darkest crimson. Of Speciosum, erroneously though more commonly called Lancifolium, the introducer enthusiastically described the flowers as "all rugged with rubics and garnets, and sparkling with crystal points."

Culture out of doors.—The Lily in its native habitat, is found growing amongst brushwood, long grass, on the margins of plantations, or in ravines, &c., and always where there is more or less shade, and in soil which is sweet and well drained; so that in choosing a situation for planting these, partial shade and perfect drainage should be attended to. The borders of Rhododendron and Azalea beds are found admirably suited for lily culture; they also do well amongst dwarf shrubs, or intermingled with herbaceous plants, and in the proximity of trees. During the past summer we saw Lilium auratum alternated with Roses, in the borders of Rhododendron beds, the stems of the lilies in some cases measuring 3 to 4 inches in circumference, and attaining a height of 11 feet, surmounted with large heads of flowers, with from 50 to upwards of 100 blossoms. As we write this, we have Auratums blooming magnificently under the shade of an old oak tree, and immediately under Standard Mop-headed Acacias, where the light green stems, the fresh coloured foliage, and the finely developed flowers, indicate the most robust health. Prepare the ground by loosening the soil to a good depth, intermixing fresh loam, plenty of peat and coarse sand, or leaf soil may be used instead of peat. In this plant the bulbs 6 inches deep, and if the drainage is satisfactory they need not be disturbed for years. Still better, when planting remove the natural soil and replace with the compost named.

LILIUM—continued.

Culture In-doors.—The Lily succeeds best in a compost of fibry loam and peat, with plenty of sand, or leaf soil, and loam with sand; the top of the bulb should be covered at least one to two inches, and the pots plunged in ashes in a cold frame; or the pots may be placed out of doors, and covered with ashes, as recommended in the culture of the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain till the plants have speared through, or better still, let them remain till the flower buds are formed, then remove to the conservatory, corridor, or sitting-room. While the Lily is growing, a situation should be selected, or measures taken to prevent the sun's rays falling upon the surface soil. A viney, or the north side of a hedge or wall, are suitable places. *Lilies grown in pots, should have liquid manure twice a week, and the drainage must be perfect and the soil kept sweet.*

The Lily is a matchless plant for indoor decoration, and is unequalled for its decorative effect in large conservatories, glass corridors, &c.

We have arranged the Lilies in accordance with Mr. Baker's classification, which is a natural grouping based on the shape of the flower; these groupings with a few exceptions, represent also the order of flowering. Purchasers therefore selecting from each group, secure both diversity of form and succession of bloom.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF LILIES FROM THE FOLLOWING FOUR GROUPS.

1630	For conservatory decoration, 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3s.; £4 4s.; £5 5s.; £7 7s.
1631	" " 25 in 25 "	£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £2 2s.; £3 3s.
1632	" " 12 in 12 "	12s.; £1 5s.; £2 2s.
1633	For Flower border decoration 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3s.; £4 4s.; £5 5s.; £7 7s.
1634	" " 25 in 25 "	£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £2 2s.; £3 3s.
1635	" " 12 in 12 "	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. to 42s.
1636	For Rhododendron beds 25 in 25 tall growing beautiful varieties	30s., 42s., 63s.
1637	" " 12 in 12 "	15s., 21s., 42s.

ISOLIRION GROUP.

The Lilies belonging to this group have the flowers erect, bell-shaped. They are forms of the typical *Bulbiferum*, the Red Lily of Europe, America, and Japan. *Bulbiferum* proper, and its sub-species, *Croceum*, *Buschianum*, *Pulchellum*, and *Davuricum* are European. *Catesbeii* and *Philadelphicum* are American. *Concolor* and *Thunbergianum* are Japanese. They are perfectly hardy, and do well in any ordinary garden soil of a loamy character, except *Catesbeii*, which requires a light dry warm soil. The erroneous specific names, *Atrosanguineum* and *Umbellatum* we have omitted. *Atrosanguineum* is a variety of *Thunbergianum*, and *Umbellatum* is the name of a variety of *Bulbiferum*. The varieties in this group flower out of doors from the latter end of May to well nigh the end of July. If grown indoors they will flower earlier.

		each—s. d.
1638	<i>Bulbiferum</i> , crimson shading to orange, and spotted, bulblets in the leaf-axils, 2 ft.	per doz., 5/6 0 6
1639	" <i>umbellatum</i> , crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	10/6 1 0
1640	" <i>nanum Louis Phillippe</i> , rich crimson, shading to orange, mottled blood crimson, very distinct and beautiful, 1 ft.	3 6
1641	<i>Catesbeii</i> , orange-red, purple spotted, 1 ft.	2 6
1642	<i>Concolor</i> , scarlet, slightly spotted black, 1 ft.	3 6
1643	" <i>coridion</i> , yellow, spotted brown, 1 ft.	3 6
1644	<i>Croceum</i> , light orange, freely spotted with black, 3 ft.	per doz., 3/6 0 4
1645	" <i>spendens</i> , rich clear beautiful yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	5/6 0 6
1646	<i>Davuricum</i> (Spectable of Sweet), red, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	1 6
1647	" <i>Don Juan</i> , salmon rose, shading to orange-scarlet, and spotted, 2½ ft.	1 6
1648	" <i>Duke of Sutherland</i> , orange-red, shading to bright yellow, 2 ft.	1 6
1649	" <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , crimson, shading to yellow, 2½ ft.	1 0
1650	" <i>Duke of Devonshire</i> , scarlet, shading to orange, moderately spotted, 1½ ft. per doz., 10/6 1 0	per doz., 10/6 1 0
1651	" <i>erectum</i> , rich cerise-scarlet, shading to yellow, 2½ ft.	7/6 0 9
1652	" <i>incomparabile</i> , intense rich crimson, freely spotted, 2 ft.	7/6 0 9
1653	" <i>multiflorum</i> , scarlet, shading to orange, 2 ft.	7/6 0 9
1654	" <i>Sappho</i> , scarlet, shading to orange, moderately spotted, 2 ft.	10/6 1 0
1655	" <i>Rubens</i> , crimson, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	10/6 1 0
1656	" <i>Voltaire</i> , orange-red, shading to yellow, 1½ ft.	10/6 1 0
1657	" <i>Vulcan</i> , scarlet, shading to yellow, 2 ft.	15/6 1 6
1658	" fine mixed varieties per 100, 40/-, 5/6 ...	5/6 ...
1659	" choice mixed varieties 50/-, 7/6 ...	7/6 ...

The varieties we offer under *Davuricum* are the most distinct and beautiful of those usually sold under the names *Umbellatum*, *fulgens*, *maculatum*, *immaculatum*, *fulgidum*, *hybridum*, *punctatum*, *bicolor*, and *cruentum*. In clearing up the nomenclature of the Lily, we found these names so indiscriminately used as specific names, that we did not think it advisable to retain them.

1660	<i>Philadelphicum</i> , scarlet, shading to orange, conspicuously marked with large black spots, 1½ ft.	2 6
1661	" <i>Waushairicum</i> , a new species which has not yet been flowered in this country	3 6
1662	" <i>Pulchellum</i> , rich scarlet, with black spots, very rare, 1 ft.	5 6
1663	" <i>Thunbergianum alutaceum</i> , glowing apricot, freely spotted black, 1 ft. per doz., 7/6 0 9	per doz., 7/6 0 9
1664	" " <i>Prince of Orange</i> , clear apricot orange, spotted black, 1 ft.	3 6
1665	" " <i>armeniacum</i> , soft rich glowing orange red, 1½ ft. per doz., 10/6 1 0	per doz., 10/6 1 0
1666	" " <i>atrosanguineum</i> , rich blood-crimson, spotted black, 1½ ft.	10/6 1 0
1667	" " <i>bicolor</i> , apricot-orange, flamed scarlet and lilac, very beautiful, 1½ ft. per doz., 15/6 1 6	per doz., 15/6 1 6
1668	" " <i>citrinum grandiflorum</i> , rich orange-apricot, 1½ ft.	5 6
1669	" " <i>flore pleno</i> (<i>staminosum</i>), blood-crimson, perfectly double, 1½ ft.	2 6
1670	" " <i>fulgens</i> , rich crimson, stained tawny yellow, 1½ ft. per doz., 10/6 1 0	per doz., 10/6 1 0
1671	" " <i>punctatissimum</i> , blood crimson, freely spotted black	10/6 1 0
1672	" " <i>sanguineum</i> , crimson, shaded tawny yellow, flowers large, 1½ ft.	10/6 1 0
1673	" " <i>splendens</i> (new), rich apricot, spotted crimson, and flamed carmine, 2 ft.	3/6, & 5 6
1674	" " <i>Van Houttei</i> , blood crimson, blotched gold, 1½ ft.	5 6
1675	" " <i>Wilsoni</i> , orange, yellow band, spotted crimson (new), 2½ ft.	7/6, & 10 6
1676	" " fine mixed per 100, 50/-, per doz., 7/6 ...	7/6 ...
1677	" " choice mixed 70/-, 12/- ...	12/- ...

The varieties enumerated as *Thunbergianum* (syn. *Elegans*) represent the most distinct and beautiful of what are usually sold under the erroneous names *Atrosanguineum*, *sanguinolentum*, *coronatum*, *pictum*, *aurantiacum*, *multiflorum*, *variegatum*, *biligulatum*, *aureum maculatum*, *venustum*, *aureum*, *Kikak*, *Kemi-Gajo*, *Sy-yets*, *Ideno-Sato*, *Ogontio*, *citrinum*, *citrinum maculatum*. We have found all these names so indiscriminately used as specific names, that we have not thought it advisable to retain any of them.

LILIUM—continued.

EULIRION GROUP.

In this Group the flowers are funnel or trumpet-shaped, and horizontal or slightly drooping; they represent pre-eminently the Lily of Sentiment. *Candidum*, the favourite White Lily, is European; *Washingtonianum*, American; *Cordifolium*, *Longiflorum*, and *Japonicum*, from Japan; *Cordifolium giganteum*, *Neilgherrense*, *Nepalense*, and *Wallichianum* from India. They are all hardy, but it would be advisable in winter to give the protection of litter or leaves to *Longiflorum*, *Cordifolium*, *Japonicum*, and *Neilgherrense*. *Wallichianum* is a very late flowering Lily, and therefore must be grown under glass. *Washingtonianum* comes from a very high elevation, where the summer is short and hot, and the winter severe: its treatment must, therefore, be exceptional. The soil must be well drained, and of a naturally dry character, and when the plants have done blooming, they should have the protection of a hand light for a few months. The species in this group are all fragrant and exceptionally beautiful. *Cordifolium giganteum* is the most noble Lily in cultivation; *Japonicum Kramerii* is the most refined of all Lilies, while *Neilgherrense* is the grandest of the *Longiflorum* group. These Lilies commence flowering out of doors in July and continue into September. If cultivated in the conservatory they can be had in bloom earlier if required.

		each—s. d.
1678	<i>Candidum</i> , snow-white, 4 ft.	per 100, 25/-, per doz., 3/6 0 4
1679	" flore pleno, white, 4 ft.	7/6 0 9
1680	" flore purpureo-striato, white, tinged purple, 4 ft.	7/6 0 9
1681	" foliis aureo-maculatis, leaves gold-blotted	10/6 1 0
1682	" aureo-maculatis, selected, beautifully gold-blotted leaves	3 6
1683	" aureo-marginatis, leaves elegantly gold-margined	5 6
1684	" argenteo-marginatis, leaves elegantly margined silvery-white	5 6
1685	" speciosum, small snow-white flowers, 4 ft.	per doz., 5/6 0 6
1686	<i>Cordifolium</i> , white, the earlier leaves crimson, 3 to 4 feet	3/6, 5/6, 7/6, & 10 6
1687	" giganteum, white, the most majestic of Lilies, 6 to 10 ft.	3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, & 15 0
1688	<i>Japonicum</i> Browni, white, exterior tinged brown, a magnificent species, 2 ft.	6/- 9 0
1689	" Kramerii, delicate blush pink (new), 2 ft.	3/6, 5/6, & 7 6
1690	" album, white (new), 2 ft.	21 0
1691	" roseum, rose-pink, very beautiful (new), 2 ft.	10/6, & 21 0
1692	" rubrum, deep rose-pink (new), 2 ft.	21 0
1693	<i>Longiflorum</i> , pure white, 1½ ft.	per 100, 21/-, per doz., 3/6 0 4
1694	" eximium (Wilsoni), pure white. This plant is taller, and the flowers are longer than in any other variety of <i>Longiflorum</i> , 2 ft.	2 6
1695	" Liu Kiu, pure white, 1½ ft.	1 0
1696	" Takesima (true), pure white, very large flowers, 2 ft.	2 0
1697	" foliis argenteo-marginatis, white, leaves margined silvery white, 1½ ft.	21 0
1698	<i>Nepalense</i> , pure white, outside suffused purple towards the base	63 0
1699	<i>Neilgherrense</i> . The flowers of this magnificent Lily are of great size, substance, and deliciously fragrant; they measure 9 to 12 inches in length, and are large in proportion, the prevailing colour is white, tinged primrose. The plant is of a free robust growth, and admirably adapted for conservatory decoration. It comes from the Neilgherries at a high elevation, where it is found growing with from 5 to 7 flowers on a plant: it is the hardiest and best of the Indian lilies. From the consignment received in January, 1876, some flowered in pots as early as July, and others as late as November. From the general appearance of this Lily we felt confident it would be found hardy in England, and planted some out as a trial test, and we find that those planted exposed to the full sun, are growing vigorously, and give good promise of success. Our stock of healthy bulbs is large, and has been in our possession since January, 1876, and are quoted at very moderate prices, considering the magnificence and rarity of the Lily. As a conservatory plant it cannot be too strongly recommended	each 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 15/-, & 21 0
1700	<i>Wallichianum</i> , white; Mr. Baker designates this "The Prince of the <i>Longiflorum</i> Series," an extremely handsome and very rare Autumn-flowering indoor Lily, 4 ft.	7/6, 10/6, 15/-, & 21 0
1701	<i>Washingtonianum</i> , white, shading to lilac, 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6, & 10 6
1702	" purpureum, white, evenly spotted black, 3 ft.	7/6, 10/6, & 15 0

MARTAGON GROUP.

The varieties comprised in this Group are the Turk's-Cap Lilies, having the divisions of the perianth rolled back so that the flower resembles a turban, except in the case of *Canadense*, which is somewhat bell-shaped, and distinct. The *Martagon*, *Monadelphum*, *Pomponium*, *Tenuifolium*, and *Pyrenaicum* are European; *Chalcedonicum* from Asia; *Callosum*, *Testaceum* and *Leichtlini* from Japan. The bog, or swamp loving lilies, *Superbum*, *Canadense*, and the magnificent *Pardalinum* with its varieties, *Californicum*, *Bourgeai*, *Michauxii*, *Pallidifolium*, and *Robinsonii*, attain a gigantic height planted in beds of moist peat, and left undisturbed for years. They are admirably adapted for growing among Rhododendrons and Azaleas in moist situations, and by the side of brooks, ponds, rivulets, &c. Mr. Roezl informs us he has frequently collected roots of *Pardalinum*, and its varieties, from a water-course. Humboldtii is found at a higher elevation, and must therefore be planted in more favourable positions, such as the sunny side of a Rhododendron bed; this is one of the grandest of the Californian Lilies, all of which are the most decorative of indoor plants. *Pomponium* and *Pyrenaicum* commence flowering out of doors in May, and one or other of the varieties of this Group maintain a succession till well nigh September. Cultivated in the conservatory, they all bloom earlier. *Monadelphum Szovitzianum* cannot be too highly recommended for pot culture; it is a noble plant.

		each—s. d.
1703	<i>Albanum</i> , light yellow, sweet scented, introduced by Mr. Leichtlin, 1875.	5 6
1704	<i>Avenaceum</i> , orange, a new species, very distinct and very rare	21 0
1705	<i>Canadense</i> , mixed, embracing various shades, fine for Rhododendron beds	per doz. 18/- 2 0
1706	" yellow, shading to orange-scarlet, freely spotted, 3 to 4 ft.	2 0
1707	" flavum, yellow, freely spotted crimson, 3 to 4 ft.	2 0
1708	" flavo-rubrum, yellow, shading to orange, freely spotted, 3 to 4 ft.	3 6
1709	" kermesinum, rich blood-crimson, 3 to 4 ft.	5 6
1710	" rubrum, crimson, freely spotted, 3 to 4 ft.	3 6
1711	<i>Callosum</i> (<i>pumilum</i> of <i>Leichtlini</i> , <i>tenuifolium</i> <i>staphylillum</i> of <i>Baker</i>), rich scarlet, 2 ft.	3 6
1712	<i>Carmolicum</i> , orange, passing to scarlet, 3 ft.	1 6
1713	<i>Chalcedonicum</i> , intense deep scarlet, 3 ft.	per doz. 10/6 1 0
1714	<i>Columbianum</i> (true) (<i>Parviflorum</i>), yellow, a miniature form of <i>Humboldti</i> , 1½ ft.	7/6 & 10 6
1715	<i>Hansoni</i> , bright golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, very rare	21/- & 30 0
1716	<i>Humboldti</i> (Roezl) syn. <i>Puberulum</i> (<i>Torrey</i>), rich golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, flowers of great substance, 5 ft.	5/6, 7/6, & 10 6

MARTAGON AND ARCHELIRION GROUPS OF LILIES.

LILIUM—continued.

		each—s. d.
1717	Humboldti ocellatum (Bloomerianum), bronze crimson, shading to orange, freely spotted with large crimson spots, 2 ft.	5/6, 7/6 & 10 6
1718	Leichtlini, fine yellow, richly spotted crimson, a rare species, 3 ft.	7/6 & 10 6
1719	Martagon, purple, 4 ft.	per doz. 5/6 0 6
1720	" album, pure white, a very handsome scarce lily, 4 ft.	5 6
1721	" Dalmaticum, rich glossy crimson-purple, a magnificent species, 4 ft.	5/6 & 7 6
1722	" flore pleno, purple, very double, 4 ft.	2 6
1723	Monadelphum (Loddigesianum) (true), rich yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	3 6
1724	" Svozitzianum (Colchicum), fine citron yellow, spotted black, a remarkably beautiful species from the Caucasus, 3 ft.	2/6 & 3 6
1725	Pardalinum, mixed varieties, these are noble plants for Rhododendron beds	per doz. 30/- 3 6
1726	" scarlet, shading to rich yellow, freely spotted purple-brown, 5 to 6 ft.	3/6, 5/6, & 7 6
1727	" var. Bourgæl, rich crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted crimson-brown; the foliage narrow, the whorls regular, and the flowers larger than any of this section, 5 to 6 ft.	5/6 & 7 6
1728	" var. Californicum (true), intense crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted crimson-brown, very scarce, 4 to 5 ft.	5/6 & 7 6
1729	" var. Michauxii, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted purple-brown, 4 to 5 ft.	5/6 & 7 6
1730	" var. pallidifolium (Baker), syn. puberulum (Leichtlin), differing from Pardalinum in the flowers being smaller, and not so deeply coloured, 6 to 7 ft.	3/6, 5/6, & 7 6
1731	" var. Robinsonii, bright red, shading to yellow, spotted purple-brown, the foliage broader, and the plant altogether of a more massive character than any of the Pardalinum section, 6 to 7 ft.	3/6, 5/6, & 7 6
1732	Parvum, orange-scarlet, shading to yellow, freely spotted, flowers small, and distinct from Parviflorum, see figured in "Botanical Magazine".	7 6
1733	" luteum, yellow, generally spotted, flowers small, a miniature gem, 2 ft.	5 6
1734	Polyphyllum, an extremely rare species, from Cashmere, found at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and flowered in 1875 by George Maw, Esq., Bentham Hall, Broseley; this is the first instance on record of its having been flowered in cultivation, 3 ft.	42 0
1735	Pomponium, bright red, a fine species with elegant foliage, 2 ft.	per doz. 18/- 2 0
1736	Pyrenaeum flavum, yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	per doz. 7/6 0 9
1737	" rubrum, orange-red, 3 ft.	10/6 1 0
1738	Superbum, varying in shade from orange to crimson, spotted rich brown, 4 to 7 ft.	10/6 1 0
1739	" pyramidalis, differing from No. 1738 in the flower spike being more pyramidal, 4 to 7 ft.	2 0
1740	Tenuifolium, rich scarlet, a beautiful miniature species, very rare, 1 1/2 ft.	3/6 & 5 6
1741	Testaceum, syn. excelsum, delicate apricot, delightfully fragrant, 4 ft.; per doz. 10/6 & 15/6; each 1/- & 1 1/2	6

ARCHELIRION GROUP.

The flowers are open and reflexed, horizontal or slightly drooping. The introducer of Speciosum, in describing it, remarks, "If there is anything not human which is magnificent in beauty, it is Lilium Speciosum." Auratum has been called the Queen of Lilies; and we think that Tigrinum may fairly be termed the Prince of Lilies. These flower from July to the end of September. Several varieties of Speciosum we have omitted as not being sufficiently distinct; those enumerated differ one from the other.

THE AURATUM. White, spotted, and with a gold band down the centre of each petal. The variation in this Lily is endless. Some have small, others medium, and some have enormous flowers. The gold band in some is faint, in others very conspicuous. In some the spots on the white ground are very profuse, while in others they are comparatively few. Some of the varieties have large spots, and others have the spots small, but Virginale has pale primrose spots and a faint yellow band; the generality have the spots either rose, scarlet, or purplish. And what is noteworthy in this Lily, some bloom in July, others in August and September. We are noting the times of blooming, so that purchasers can have bulbs which have bloomed at the periods above stated.

1742	Auratum, Ex. 3 ft.	each 1/6, 2/6 & 3 6
1743	" Ex. Ex. 3 ft.	2/6, 3/6 & 5 6
1744	" Ex. Ex. Ex. 3 ft.	3/6, 5/6 & 7 6
1745	" Ex. Ex. Ex. Ex. 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6 & 10 6
1746	Beautiful varieties for beds, borders, or pot culture	per doz. 12/-, 18/-, 21/- & 30/-
1747	" Virginale, white, golden band, 3 ft.	each 2/- 0

SPECIOSUM (or more usually though erroneously called Lancifolium) naturally divides itself into two distinct sections, which are distinguishable by the coloration of the stem.

1. Rubrum is characterised by the stem being brownish, ranging to purplish black, the green of the foliage deepening pro ratio with the colour of the stem. Rubrum verum has a purplish black stem.
2. Roseum is characterised by the stem being brownish, ranging to light green, and the shade of the foliage pro ratio with the green of the stem. Roseum verum has a pale green stem.

SECTION I.—SPECIOSUM RUBRUM AND ITS VARIETIES.

		each—s. d.
1748	Speciosum album, pure white, 3 ft.	per doz., 15/- & 18/-; 1/6 & 2 0
1749	" fasciatum, pure white, very floriferous, 3 ft.	2/6 2 6
1750	" rubrum, white, suffused and spotted crimson, 3 ft.	per doz. 7/6 & 10/6; 1/- 0
1751	" verum (typical Speciosum), white, suffused and spotted crimson, having a clearly defined white edge to the segments of the perianths, 3 ft.	2 6
1752	" fasciatum, white, suffused and spotted crimson, very floriferous, 3 ft.	2 6
1753	" macranthum, white, spotted crimson, very large, 3 ft.	2 6
1754	" purpuratum (Boott), rich blood crimson, edged pure white, the finest, 3 ft.	5/6 & 7 6

SECTION II.—SPECIOSUM ROSEUM AND ITS VARIETIES.

1755	Speciosum album novum, pure clear white, very beautiful, 3 ft.	5 6
1756	" vestale, pure white, 2 ft.	5 6
1757	" punctatum, white, spotted delicate pink, anthers yellow, a distinct species, 3 ft.	1 6
1758	" album novum, pure white, yellow anthers, very beautiful, 3 ft.	7 6
1759	" fasciatum, white, spotted pink, very floriferous, 3 ft.	3 6
1760	" roseum, white, suffused and spotted rose, 3 ft.	per doz. 7/6 & 10/6; 1/- 0
1761	" verum, white, suffused and spotted rose, green stem, 3 ft.	1 6
1762	" extra (typical Speciosum), white, suffused and spotted rose, having a clearly defined white edge to the segments of the perianth, 3 ft.	2 6

[Barr and Sugden.]

LILIUM—continued.

		each—s. d.
1763	Speciosum roseum fasciatum, white, suffused and spotted rose, very floriferous, 3 ft.	2 6
1764	" multiflorum, white, suffused and spotted rose, very beautiful, 3 ft., per doz. 15/-	1 6
1765	" fine mixed, from Roseum and Rubrum, for beds and borders, per 100, 40/-; per doz. 5/-	5/6
1766	" choice mixed " " " for beds and borders " 60/- " 9/-	9/-

THE TIGRINUM varieties cultivated in the conservatory are princely plants. *Sinense* is the oldest and best known; *Japonicum* is a little taller, and flowers about a week later; *Erectum* is a perfectly distinct species, the flowers are erect, and the segments roll back, thus showing the centre of the flower, it is in bloom with *Sinense*; *Fortunei* is characterised by its extremely woolly stems, and it flowers from a week to ten days after *Japonicum*; *Fortunei flore pleno* has magnificent double flowers; and *Splendens* is distinguished by its dark polished stem and noble aspect; it is also later than *Fortunei*, and more floriferous. *Jucundum*, *Maximowiczii*, or *Lishmanni*; whether these three names represent one plant or three plants has not yet been decided, but it is believed there is but one plant to represent the three names. It is a distinct beautiful species without bulbils in axils. *Pseudotigrinum* is another very distinct plant in this group; the leaves are very narrow, and the stem somewhat pubescent; the flowers fine cinnabar-red, covered with small crimson spots, resembling in this respect *Jucundum*, but flowering three weeks earlier.

		each—s. d.
1767	Tigrinum sinense, rich orange-scarlet, freely spotted crimson-brown, 3 ft.; per 100, 21/-; per doz. 3/-	3/- 4
1768	" Japonicum, rich orange-scarlet, freely spotted crimson-brown, 4 ft.	5/6 0
1769	" erectum, rich orange-scarlet, moderately spotted, 2½ ft.	2 6
1770	" Fortunei, rich orange-scarlet, spotted crimson, 4 ft.	per doz. 7/-
1771	" flore pleno, rich orange-scarlet, very double, 4 ft.	1/- & 2 6
1772	" major, rich orange-scarlet, freely spotted	1/- & 2 6
1773	" flore pleno, rich orange-scarlet, very double, 4 ft.	2/- & 3 6
1774	" jucundum (Maximowiczii or Lishmanni), fine cinnabar-red, freely spotted, a beautiful new species, continuing in flower for many weeks, 3 ft.	5/6 & 7 6
1775	" pseudo-trigatum (new), fine cinnabar-red, freely spotted crimson, 2½ ft.	10 6
1776	" splendens, bright orange-scarlet, covered with large crimson spots, 6 ft.	1/- & 1 6

A DOUBTFUL LILY.

Botanists have not yet decided whether the following is a Lily or a Fritillaria. Whatever the ultimate verdict may be, it will not detract from the decided beauty of the plant, which throws up a long spike of rich rose-purple flowers.

1777	Lilium Thomsonianum, or Fritillaria Thomsoniana	2/-, 3/-, & 5 6
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PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, AND PLANTS.

IN this Section of the Catalogue are many bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants of great beauty, remarkable either for their flowers or foliage. Some of them are majestic in growth, others are neat and miniature, while some are valuable climbers or basket plants. In this Section will be found plants which bloom at almost every season of the year.

The height of the plant is given in feet, and its treatment indicated by the following signs:—

- § Indicates those which are perfectly hardy, and should remain in the ground undisturbed.
- * " " " " " nearly hardy, but requiring a little winter protection, such as leaves or litter.
- † " " " " require the protection of a cold frame in winter.
- || " " " " are suitable for the greenhouse.
- ¶ " " " " stove.
- ‡ " " " " should be kept at rest during winter and started under glass in spring or planted out in April.

		each—s. d.	
†ABROBRA,	an elegant hardy Summer climber.		ALLIUM—continued.
1778	viridiflora, miniature scarlet fruit	1 6	for its remarkable contrast of bright green and white; and <i>Paradoxum</i> for its grotesque accumulation of bulbils.
†ACHIMENES.	These are charming in pots or pans, and in hanging baskets. The flowers combine great beauty with richness, brilliancy, and diversity of colour.		1791 acuminatum, rose-purple, beautiful, 1 ft.
1779	3 each of 12 splendid varieties	12 0	1792 aureum, bright yellow, very showy, 1½ ft., 10s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 6d. per doz.
1780	1 each of 12 "	4 6	1793 azicum, bright blue, beautiful, 1½ ft. ...
1781	mixed varieties, 3s. 6d. per doz.		1794 cilatum, white, very beautiful, 1 ft. ...
1782	newer varieties, per doz., three roots each, 18s., 24s., and 30s.		1795 Clusianum, pure white, ¾ ft.
†ADONIS,	a beautiful spring-flowering plant, with graceful foliage, and large showy flowers.		1796 descendens, dark purple, showy, 2 ft. ...
1783	vernalis, bright yellow, ¾ ft. 5s. 6d. per doz.	0 6	1797 narcissiflorum, light rose-lilac, 1 ft. ...
†AGAPANTHUS	(African Lily). This noble plant, with its large umbels of flowers, is very ornamental in the conservatory, under the portico, or on the terrace or lawn; also for imparting a picturesque effect to the margins of lakes and ponds.		1798 Neapolitanum, pure white, 1 ft., p. doz. 4/-
1784	umbellatus, bright blue, 3 ft., 1s. 1s. 6d. & 2 6		1799 paradoxum, pure white, 1 ft.
1785	" albus, pure white, 3 ft., ... 1s. & 1 6		1800 roseum, pale rose, 1½ ft.
1786	" fol. variegatis, leaves beautifully striped, 2 ft., 1s. 6d. & 2 6		1801 spherocephalum, rosy red, showy, 2 ft. ...
1787	" maximus, blue, 3 ft.	2 6	1802 triquetrum, white, green striped, 1 ft. ...
1788	" minor, blue.	1 6	1803 mixed varieties, per 100, 12s. 6d., per doz. 2s. 6d.
1789	" Mooreanus (rare)	2 6	
†ALBUCA.	The flowers of this ornamental plant resemble the Star of Bethlehem.		SALSTREMERIA, very beautiful free-flowering plants, valuable to cut for vases. Plant in well-drained soil, at a depth of 9 to 12 inches, and established masses will bloom throughout the summer.
1790	In 4 varieties	each 1 0	1804 aurea, yellow, shading to orange, most beautifully spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz.
†ALLIUM.	These fine border plants are very decorative. <i>Acuminatum</i> is remarkable for its rich colour; <i>Aureum</i> for its beautiful yellow; <i>Azureum</i> for its intense blue; <i>Neapolitanum</i> for its umbel of globose heads of snow-white flowers; <i>Triquetrum</i>		1805 peregrina rosea 0 6
12, King Street, Covent Garden, 1877.]			1806 psittacea, crimson, spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz. 0 6
			1807 chilensis varieties, 2 ft. 4s. per doz. 0 6
			1808 mixed varieties per doz. 3 6
			†AMORPHOPHALLUS (<i>Umbrella Arum</i>). The species offered is one of the most picturesque of hardy ornamental foliage plants; in summer it throws up a tall, thick, grotesquely marbled stem, from the top of which come several large palmate spreading leaves, which, when fully grown, resemble an umbrella.
			1809 Rivieri, ornamental foliage plant 1s. 6d. & 2 6

	each—s. d.	each—s. d.
† ANIGOZANTHUS , a grotesquely branched and singularly interesting plant.		
1810 <i>coccineus</i> , <i>scarlet and green</i> , 3 ft.	1 0	
† ANISANTHUS , Salvia-shaped flowers, of rich velvety texture, for in or out-doors.		
1811 <i>splendens</i> , <i>brilliant scarlet</i>	1 6	
† ANOMATHECA , a charming miniature plant, beautiful as an edging, and a gem for pot culture, producing from June to September a profusion of fresh bright scarlet blood-spotted flowers.		
1812 <i>cruenta</i> , <i>scarlet</i> , ½ ft. ....per doz. 1s. 6d.		
§ ANTHERICUM , fine hardy border plants, their elegant spikes of white flowers, are valuable to cut for furnishing vases.		
1813 <i>graminifolium</i> , <i>white</i> , 1½ ft.	0 9	
1814 <i>Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily)</i> , <i>white</i> , 1½ ft.	0 9	
1815 <i>Liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily)</i> , <i>white</i> , 1½ ft.	0 9	
1816 <i>trichopetalum</i> , flowers <i>white</i> , and agreeably lemon-scented.....	2 6	
§ APIOS , a rapid growing elegant summer climber.		
1817 <i>tuberosa</i> , <i>pink</i> , per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6	
§ SARUM . These picturesque hardy border plants are very ornamental.		
1818 <i>cornutum</i> (the green Dragon-Arum), large handsome green foliage, 2 ft.	0 6	
†1819 <i>crinitum</i> , stems curiously marbled, leaves singularly cut, 2 ft.	1 0	
1820 <i>Dracunculus</i> , large handsome palm-like leaves, stems curiously marbled, 2 ft....	0 6	
1821 <i>Italicum</i> , lance-shaped green leaves, spotted yellow, 1 ft.	0 4	
1822 <i>maculatum</i> , green foliage, curiously spotted with black, ¾ ft.	0 9	
1823 <i>tenuifolium</i> , small elegant foliage, 1 ft.	0 9	
§ ASCLEPIAS , fine hardy ornamental border plants, the flowers much sought after by bees.		
1824 <i>tuberosa</i> , rich <i>orange</i> flowers, 1 ft.	1 0	
1825 <i>incarnata</i> , <i>purple</i> , 1 ft.	1 0	
§ ASPHODELUS , highly ornamental hardy border plants of elegant aspect.		
1826 <i>luteus</i> , <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft.	1 0	
1827 " <i>flore pleno</i> , <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft.	2 6	
1828 <i>ramosus</i> , <i>white</i> , 2 ft.	1 6	
||BEGONIA . The new tuberous-rooted varieties, in summer and autumn are amongst the most decorative plants in the greenhouse; unequalled for brilliancy of colours, profusion of bloom and elegant growth. The tubers are sent out dry in winter, and in spring they should be started into growth.		
1829 6 in 6 beautiful varieties, 9/-, 12/-, 15/-, 18/-, to 21/-.		
1830 12 in 12 beautiful varieties, 21/-, 30/-, 42/-, to 63/-.		
1831 fine mixed varieties, per doz. 12/- & 18/-	2 0	
1832 choice mixed varieties, per doz. 21/-, 30/-	3 0	
||1833 vars. with ornamental foliage, 2s. 6d. to 3 s. 6d.	3 6	
§ BELLEVALIA , curious and interesting.		
1834 <i>spicata</i> , <i>white and chocolate</i> , 1 ft.	0 6	
||BLETIA , a handsome orchidaceous plant from China, of easy culture.		
1835 <i>hyacintha</i> , <i>rose-pink</i> , 1 ft.	1 0	
§ SELOOMERIA , a fine hardy bulb, producing large umbels of flowers.		
1836 <i>aurea</i> , <i>golden yellow</i>	1 0	
§ BOBARTIA , a charming hardy bulb for light soils and rockwork; also an elegant indoor plant several in a pot.		
1837 <i>aurantiaca</i> , <i>salmon-rose</i> , 1 ft., p. doz. 2/6	0 3	
† BOUSSINGAUTIA , an elegant climbing plant suitable for hanging baskets, vases, and rockwork.		
1838 <i>baselloides</i> , fragrant <i>white</i> flowers	0 9	
§ BRAVOA . The beautiful Pentstemon-like twin flowers of this plant are produced on long elegant racemes.		
1839 <i>geminiflora</i> , <i>rich cerise-scarlet</i> , 1½ ft. ...	0 6	
§ BRODIEA , these are all beautiful. <i>Congesta</i> is very effective, <i>Coccinea</i> and <i>Volubilis</i> remarkably distinct, and <i>Grandiflora</i> is a gem.		
1840 <i>coccinea</i> , <i>magenta</i> , <i> tipped green</i> , 2 ft. 1s. &	1 6	
1841 <i>congesta</i> , <i>fine lilac</i> , 2 ft., per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 3	
		[Barr and Sugden,
		3/ 0 4
		3/ 0 4

BRODIEA—continued.

1842 *grandiflora*, *bright blue*, 1 ft., per doz. 2/6 0 3

1843 *volubilis*, *light rose-purple*, beautiful flowers in terminal nodding umbels, 3 ft. 1s. & 1 6

§**CALADIUM**. This genus embraces the most picturesque and beautiful of ornamental foliage plants.

¶1844 12 in 12 beautiful named varieties, 21s., 30s., and 42s.

¶1845 6 in 6 beautiful named varieties, 12s., 15s., and 21s.

¶1846 *argyrites*, foliage *white and green*, dwarf, 2 6

¶1847 *atropurpureum*, *purple* foliage 3 6

¶1848 *esculentum*, massive *green* foliage 3 6

¶1849 other choice varieties 2s. 6d. to 6

||**CALLA**, fine decorative plants for sitting-room or conservatory. *Aethiopica* is the Lily of the Nile, and succeeds best stood in a saucer of water. *Albo-maculata* has beautifully white spotted foliage and white flowers.

1850 *Aethiopica*, large *white* flowers, 9d., 1s. & 1 6

1851 *albo-maculata*, *foliage spotted white* 1 6

§**CALLIPRORA**, a fine hardy plant flowering in large umbels and continuing a long time decorative.

1852 *flava*, *yellow, striped brown*, 1 ft. o 6

§**SCALOCHORTUS**. These are Californian genus, combining the most extreme beauty with some of the most extraordinary characteristics to be found in flowers. They succeed best in light sandy soil and dry sunny situations with the most perfect drainage. They are perfectly hardy, and will be found admirably adapted for select rockwork. We can also recommend them for pot culture, keeping in mind the importance of drainage.

1853 *elegans*, *purple blue, deepening into rich purple* 1 6

1854 *luteus*, *golden yellow, with small purple blotch* 2 6

1855 *magenta*, *rich magenta* 2 6

1856 *splendens*, *purple rose, blotched crimson* 2 6

1857 *venustus*, *pure white and crimson* 2 6

§**CALYSTEGIA**, perennial climbing convolvulus, exceedingly effective for covering verandahs, trellises, pillars, and for window boxes.

× 1858 *gigantea*, *white*, very large 1 0

1859 *infusa*, *pink*, very large 1 0

1860 *pubescens flore-pleno*, *double-blush* 0 6

§**CAMASSIA**, these produce long, graceful, loose racemes of blue or purple star-shaped blossoms. They are very ornamental, and very fine border plants.

1861 *atro-corulea*, *rich purple*, 1½ ft. 0 9

1862 *esculenta*, *purple*, 1½ ft.per doz. 4s. 0 6

1863 *Fraseri*, *beautiful light blue*, 1½ ft. 2 6

‡**CANNA**, exceedingly effective foliage plants, now in universal use. They are very easily raised from seed. Seed, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

1864 fine varieties, in roots, 12s., 15s., and 18s. per doz.

||**CHLIDANTHUS**, an elegant plant, with very fragrant flowers. In summer they succeed planted on a warm border. Cultivated in pots, use fertile loam.

1865 *fragrans*, *fine yellow*, 1 ft. per doz. 5/6 0 6

§**CHRYSOBACTRON**, a picturesque and very attractive border plant, producing in summer numerous spikes of bright yellow flowers.

1866 *Hookeri*, *yellow*, 2 ft. 2 6

‡**COBURGIA**, a splendid conservatory plant, with clusters of beautiful, long, drooping, tubular shaped parti-coloured flowers.

1867 *incarnata*, flowers *scarlet, flesh, green, and yellow in combination*, 2 ft. 1 6

‡**COMMELINA**, the intense blue and pure white flowers of these, which continue from early summer till cut off by frost, make them desirable border plants.

1868 *celestis*, *bright blue*, 1½ ft., per doz. 3/ 0 4

1869 " *alba*, *white*, 1½ ft. 3/ 0 4

§**CORYDALIS** (Fumitory). These are elegant

CORYDALIS—continued.		each—s. d.	
plants in flower borders and on rock-work.			
Eximia and Nobilis are good pot plants.			
1870 bulbosa, red .....per dozen, 3s. 6d.	0 4		
1871 cava albiflora, white	0 9		
1872 eximia, bright red, graceful foliage	0 9		
1873 nobilis, yellow	1 0		
*CROCOSMIA, grown several in a pot, few September flowers are more graceful and attractive. In the flower border its rich coloured flowers are much admired, and are much prized for table bouquets.			
1874 aurea, golden yellow, per dozen, 3s. 6d.	0 4		
1875 " in pots .....1s., 1s. 6d., and	2 6		
SCYCLOBOTHRA. These plants have a very distinctive character. The flowers are singular in shape, and very beautiful. They require the same culture as Calochortus.			
1876 alba, pure white, 1 ft.	2 0		
1877 cerulea, pale blue and white, 1 ft.	2 6		
1878 pulchella, golden yellow, 1 ft.	2 6		
1879 lutea, golden yellow, 1 ft.	1 6		
SCYPPELLA, an elegant Tigridia-like plant, perfectly hardy in light well drained soils.			
1880 Herberti, orange, beautifully spotted, 1 ft.	0 3		
||CYRTANTHUS. These produce large beautiful pendulous blossoms.			
1881 collinus, poppy-scarlet, 3 ft.	3 6		
1882 Macowanii, dazzling orange-scarlet	5 0		
DAHLIA, dry roots of these in November.			
1883 show varieties, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.			
1884 fancy ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.			
1885 dwarf ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.			
1886 pompon ditto, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.			
\$DENTARIA, a fine plant to naturalize in moist shady situations.			
1887 digitata, purple, 1½ ft.	0 9		
SDODECATHEON (American Cowslip). These are remarkably neat border plants, producing freely in May and June beautiful cyclamen-like flowers. They thrive best in a light peaty soil, and a moist shady situation. Jeffreyanum is a gigantic species, and very ornamental.			
1888 integrifolia, deep crimson, 1 ft.	1 6		
1889 Jeffreyanum, rose-purple, 1½ ft.	2 6		
1890 Meadia, lilac, 1 ft.	0 6		
1891 " album, white, 1 ft.	0 9		
1892 " elegans, rose and lilac, 1 ft.	1 0		
SEREMURUS, a magnificent Lilaceous plant, from Central Asia; one of the most stately hardy plants ever introduced. From the midst of a rosette of pandanus-like foliage, the flower spike rises to a height of from 8 to 9 feet, and is surmounted to within 3 or 4 feet of the ground by innumerable peach-coloured star-shaped blossoms, so that the flower resembles a gigantic hyacinth spike. A coloured plate of this plant can be seen at our warehouse.			
1893 robustus .....each 3/6, 5/6 &	7 6		
||EUCHARIS. The beautiful snow-white flowers of this plant are deliciously fragrant, and highly prized for bouquets and by ladies for their hair and dresses.			
1894 Amazonica, pots of established roots, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and	10 6		
1895 candida (new), smaller flowered than Amazonica .....5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and	10 6		
GEUCOMIS, very ornamental border plants, with long spikes of powerfully fragrant wax-like flowers, set on a spotted stem.			
1896 punctata, white, 2 ft.	1 0		
1897 regia, white, 1½ ft.	1 0		
*FREESIA, a neat sweet-scented Cape bulb, not unlike Tritonia, flowers creamy-white, spotted orange; a charming pot plant.			
1898 Leichtlini .....1s. &	1 6		
SGELASINE, a charming free-flowering plant.			
1899 azurea, violet-blue, dimpled purple, 1½ ft.	1 6		
GERANIUM. The species quoted is an admirable plant for rockwork.			
1900 tuberosum, purple.....per doz. 3s. 6d.	0 4		
12, King Street, Covent Garden, 1877.]			
GESNERA. These can hardly be too highly spoken of for the beauty of their flower and foliage.			
1901 12 in 12 var., 21s. and 30s., each 2/6 and	3 6		
1902 6 in 6 var., 12s. and 15s.			
1903 12 fulgens, rich velvety crimson foliage, a splendid plant for winter decoration, 1/6 &	2 6		
||GLORIOSA (Methonica), a handsome stove climber, with magnificent brilliant coloured lily-like flowers.			
1904 Planti, rosy orange, 3 ft.	3 6		
1905 superba, orange, 3 ft.	5 6		
||GLOXINIA, flowers of unrivalled beauty.			
1906 12 in 12 var., 18s., 24s., and 30s.			
1907 6 in 6 var., 10s. 6d., 12s., and 15s.			
1908 In varieties .....1s. 6d. and	2 6		
+HABRANTHUS, closely allied to the Amaryllis, flowers in clusters, and very handsome.			
1909 Andersoni, gold and brown, 1 ft.	0 9		
1910 bifidus, pink, 3 ft.	2 6		
1911 pratensis, scarlet, 2 ft.	2 6		
||HÆMANTHUS, a genus of distinct plants, remarkable for their immense saffron-looking flower heads.			
1912 albos, white, 1 ft.	1 6		
1913 coecineus, scarlet, 1 ft.	1 6		
1914 pubescens, white, 1 ft.	1 6		
1915 puniceus, scarlet, 1 ft.	1 6		
1916 tigrinus, crimson, 1 ft.	1 6		
||HEDYCHIUM. In ferneries this grand plant, with its large reed-like growth, contrasts admirably with the graceful foliage of ferns.			
1917 coronarium, yellow, 5 ft.	2 6		
1918 Gardnerianum, yellow, fragrant, 5 ft.	1 6		
SHYACINTHUS. In August and September H. candicans is one of our most ornamental border plants. On a stem 3 to 4 feet high, gracefully arranged, are numerous pendant bell-shaped snow-white flowers. As a conservatory plant, it is extremely elegant. Amethystinus is a charming miniature Scilla-like plant.			
1919 amethystinus, flowers amethyst-blue, a most charming little plant, per doz., 3s. 6d. o 4			
1920 candicans, white, 3 to 4 ft., 1/-, 1/6, 2/6, & 3 6			
+HYPOXIS. The neat golden star-shaped blossoms and picturesque light green foliage give this plant a peculiar claim.			
1921 villosa, fine yellow, 3 ft. ....6d. & 1 o			
||IMATOPHYLLUM. A magnificent plant, throwing up large bunches of scarlet blossoms in succession the year round.			
1922 miniatum, orange-scarlet, 2 ft., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.			
ISMENE. The picturesque beauty and fragrance of the Ismene should ensure it a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. In warm localities it may be flowered out of doors, planted in April and lifted in autumn.			
1923 Amancaes, rich golden yellow, 1 ft.	3 6		
1924 calathina, pure white, 2 ft.	1 0		
1925 longipetala	2 6		
1926 undulata, white, 1 ft.	0 6		
*KNIPHOFIA, the species offered is a miniature Tritoma, and requires the same cultural treatment, throwing up in summer a multitude of dwarf flower spikes of a delicate orange colour. Figured in the "Garden," 4th August, 1877.			
1927 Macowanii, orange .....1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. & 3 6			
||LACHENALIA. The flowers of these are picturesque and beautiful. The foliage in most varieties is elegantly marked. As a conservatory plant in pots, pans, or hanging baskets it is very effective.			
1928 luteola, yellow and green, foliage beauti- fully variegated .....per doz. 5s. 6d. o 6			
1929 pendula, bright red " 7s. 6d. o 9			
1930 rubida, dull red " " o 6			
1931 stolonifera	o 6		
1932 superba, yellow, tipped scarlet and green, per doz. 7s. 6d. o 9			

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, AND PLANTS.

LACHENALIA—continued.		each—s. d.	PÆONIA—continued.		each—s. d.
1933 tricolor, yellow, tipped crimson,	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6	flowers are of an enormous size, mostly very fragrant, and ranging from single to the most perfect doubles. It is of stately growth, and its mass of flower makes it one of the most valuable plants for the shrubby border.		
§LIATRIS, a charming herbaceous plant.			1965 Choice varieties 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., &	3	6
1934 spicata, purple, 2 ft. per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6		1966 Six varieties 10s. 6d., 1s. 5s., &	21	0
||LYCORIS or The Golden Lily.			1967 Twelve varieties 1s. 5s., 2s. 5s., &	30	0
1935 aurca, golden yellow, 1 ft.	3 6		¶PANCRATIUM. Few plants in the conservatory		
||MEDEOLA, a graceful plant for hanging baskets; its long, graceful sprays of bright green foliage make it valuable for epiphytes in table decoration.			are more decorative and fragrant. If planted out of doors in April they flower freely, but Crassifolium must be grown under glass.		
1936 asparagooides, white 1s. &	1 6		1968 Carolinianum, white, ½ ft.	1	6
*MELANTHIUM, pretty little Ixia-like plants.			||1969 erassifolium, snow-white, rare, 1½ ft. 2s. 6d &	3	6
1937 juncea, pink, stained dark crimson, ½ ft.	1 0		1970 Illyricum, white, 1½ ft.	2	6
1938 purpurcum, purple, ½ ft.	1 6		1971 maritimum, white, 1½ ft.	1	0
SMILLA. The variety offered is a very pretty Californian bulb, with a globose head of white flowers, lined green.			¶PARDANTHUS, a fine pot plant; also quite hardy in light soils. The leopard-spotted flowers of this fine hardy plant are very effective in autumn.		
1939 hyacintha lactea, white and green, 1 ft.	1 0		1972 Chinensis, orange, spotted crimson, 2 ft.	1	0
*MODIOLA, an elegant plant, profusely covered with rich magenta-purple flowers, beautiful on rockwork and for hanging baskets.			¶PENTLANDIA, a most charming pot plant.		
1940 geranioides, rich magenta-purple, ½ ft.	1 0		1973 miniata, fine deep crimson, beautiful.	1	6
+MOREA, a tribe of beautiful Iris-like plants, suitable for pot culture, and succeeding in warm situations out of doors.			¶PHÆDRANASSA, handsome, delicately scented greenhouse bulbs, which may be planted out of doors during summer in warm situations.		
1941 juncea, scarlet, 2 ft.	0 6		1974 rubro-viridis, rich crimson and green, 1 ft.	3	6
1942 papilonacea, lilac, 2 ft.	0 6		1975 ventricosa, bright scarlet and yellow, 1 ft.	3	6
+TOPHIOPOGON, or Japan Hyacinth. This is a model plant of neatness and quiet beauty, with slender grassy tufts of foliage and picturesque spikes of flowers. The variegated forms are elegant foliage plants. They all flower freely, and are suitable for the conservatory and sitting-room window, requiring simply the protection of a cold frame.			¶RHODEA, a fine ornamental leaved plant, decorative on rockwork, especially indoors.		
1943 Jaburao, 1 ft.	1 0		1976 Japonica 1 6		
1944 " fol. argenteus, 1 ft.	1 6		1977 variegata 2 6		
1945 Japonicus, grassy foliage, 1 ft.	1 0		¶RIGIDELLA, a very handsome flower, and requiring the same cultural treatment as Tigridia.		
1946 spicatus, lavender-blue, 1 ft.	1 0		1978 immaculata, intense scarlet, 3 ft.	1	6
1947 " aureo-variegatus, 1 ft.	1 6		¶SANGUINARIA, a pretty dwarf spring flowering plant, which succeeds in a somewhat shady moist soil, such as a peat border.		
1948 " laxiflorus, 1 ft.	1 0		1979 Canadensis, snow-white, ½ ft., per doz. 5s. 6d. 0 6		
1949 " argenteo-variegatus, 1 ft.	1 6		¶SAXIFRAGA. The variety quoted is invaluable for permanent edgings, small beds or mounds for spring decoration.		
ORNITHOGALUM. These are mostly fine border plants, and very distinct from each other in growth. Umbellatum is the well known Star of Bethlehem; Nutans is remarkable for its nodding green and white flowers; Pyramidale for its massive spike of white blossom; Arabicum, with its large black centred white flowers; Montanum and Escapum are charming dwarf plants; while Aureum is a pretty pot plant.			1980 granulata flore-pleno, double white, 1 ft., per 100 ss. 6d., or per pot of roots. 0 9		
1950 Arabicum, white, black centre, handsome, 1½ ft. per doz. 2s. 0 3			¶ SCHIZOSTYLS. For conservatory decoration, filling jardinets, and as a cut flower during the autumn and winter months the value of this plant cannot be over estimated. It produces profusely rich crimson-scarlet Gladiolus-like blossoms. In sheltered situations out of doors it is hardy.		
1951 aureum, golden yellow, beautiful, ¾ ft. 2 0			1981 coccinea, 1 ft., per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3		
1952 montanum, white, charming, ½ ft. 1 0			1982 In pots, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.		
1953 nutans, green and white, per doz. 2s. 6d. 0 3			¶ SISYRINCHIUM. The rich purple and pure white bells of Grandiflorum rising from their grassy tufts of foliage are unique, and flower so early as to be more properly regarded as winter flowers. Odoratissimum has long graceful white purple-mottled fragrant flowers, which open in Summer. Striatum emits a delightful hawthorn fragrance, morning and evening, and is a useful plant for shrubbery borders, woodland walks, &c.		
1954 pyramidalis, white, showy, 2 ft., per doz. 10s. 6d. 1 0			1983 grandiflorum, rich purple, ¾ ft. 0 9		
1955 umbellatum, white, makes a beautiful edging, 1 ft. per 100 ss. 6d., per doz. 1s. 0 2			1984 album, pure white, ¾ ft. 1 0		
1956 In mixture, 1s./per 100, 2s. 6d. per doz.			1985 odoratissimum, white, striped purple, 1 ft. 1 6		
OXALIS. These are remarkable for their rich beautiful colours and pretty foliage. In the flower garden they bloom throughout the season; in the conservatory they may be had almost always in flower. In light well drained soil, the varieties offered are all hardy.			1986 striatum, sulphur, 1½ ft. 0 9		
1957 Bowei, bright crimson, flowers in large bunches, ½ ft., per doz. 2s. 0 3			¶ SPARAXIS. The two species here offered have		
1958 Deppei, rose-purple, ½ ft., per doz. 2s. 0 3			long narrow grassy evergreen leaves, those of Pulcherrima gracefully drooping towards their points; from their midst rise flower stems 4 to 5 feet in height, so slender as scarcely to be perceptible a few yards off, while the large pendant bell-shaped flowers are seen waving in the breeze looking quite ethereal.		
1959 floribunda, rose, ½ ft., per doz. 2s. 0 3			1987 pulcherrima, the colours ranging from pink to crimson 1s. 6d. and	2	6
1960 " alba, white, ½ ft. per doz. 2s. 0 3			1988 Thunbergii, differs from Pulcherrima in the flower stems being shorter, 1s. 6d. &	2	6
1961 lasiandra, 1 ft., per doz. 2s. 0 3			STERNBERGIA. (See Amaryllis lutea, p. 29).		
1962 rubella, crimson, ½ ft., per doz. 2s. 0 3			[Barr and Sugden,		
1963 speciosa, rose, ¾ ft., per doz. 2s. 6d. 0 3					
1964 mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1s. 6d. 0 3					
¶PÆONIA. As a herbaceous border plant it would be impossible to speak too highly of the Pæony. Its colours range from the purest white to the deepest crimson; its					

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
+STRUMARIA, IMHOFIA, HESSEA, CARPOLYZA.			
The pretty little Cape bulbs which are sold under the foregoing names are so closely related that we have placed them under <i>Strumaria</i> , recommending them for pot culture.			
1989 <i>crispa</i> , <i>rosy pink</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	o 6		
1990 <i>filifolia</i> , <i>rose</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	o 9		
1991 <i>spiralis</i> , <i>pink</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i 0		
STHGLADIANTHA , a fine hardy climber.			
1992 <i>dubia</i> , <i>golden yellow</i>	i 0		
STRICHONEMÁ (<i>Romulea</i>). The slender grassy foliage and the large beautiful satiny rich-coloured flowers make these admirable for pot culture, and charming plants in select borders.			
1993 <i>Bulbocodium</i> , <i>purple-lilac</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	o 9		
1994 <i>ramiflorum</i> , <i>purple</i> , very handsome, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i 0		
1995 <i>speciosum</i> , <i>carmine</i> , very fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	o 6		
STRILIUM (the Wood Lily). A plant of great beauty for moist and shady situations, such as the north sides of rockwork, rooterries, Rhododendron beds, and semi-wild situations. As a pot plant it is valuable for forcing, and charming in bouquets.			
1996 <i>grandiflorum</i> , <i>pure white</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i 6		
		TRILLIUM—continued.	
		1997 <i>atro-purpureum</i> , <i>purple</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i 6
		*TRITOMA , a plant of noble aspect, for distant effect and shrubbery borders, when well cultivated throwing up majestic flower stems 3 to 7 feet in height, crowned with dense spikes of bloom 15 to 24 inches long.	
		1998 <i>glaucescens</i> , <i>rich scarlet</i> , flowering in August, September, and October, per doz., ros. 6d. and 15s.	i s. and i 6
		1999 <i>grandis</i> , <i>bright scarlet</i> , taller, and more noble in aspect than <i>Glaucescens</i> , flowering in Oct., Nov., and Dec. i s. 6d. and	i 6
		*TULBAGHIA , the species noted produces handsome umbels of flowers; and being sub-aquatic, it is very pretty in summer on the margins of lakes.	
		2000 <i>violacea</i> , <i>rose-lilac</i> , i s.	i 6
		SUVULARIA , elegant free-flowering plants, valuable for rockwork, and succeeding best in a somewhat shady situation.	
		2001 <i>grandiflora</i> , <i>golden yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i o
		2002 <i>perfoliata</i> , <i>pale yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	i o
		+WACHENDORFIA , interesting plants, with racemes of curious purple and yellow flowers.	
		2003 <i>brevifolia</i> , <i>grey colour</i> , with <i>yelloweye</i> , i ft.	o 6
		2004 <i>thyrsiflora</i> , <i>purple</i> , i ft.	o 6

BOOKS ON HARDY AND ALPINE FLOWERS.

By W. ROBINSON, F.L.S., Founder of the *Garden*.

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THE GARDEN IN SPRING, OR THE SPRING FLOWER GARDEN.

LIST OF BULBS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS TO BE PLANTED OR SOWN IN AUTUMN, TO FLOWER IN SPRING

'THE BULBS are ready to send out from the 1st September to Christmas.

THE PLANTS are ready to send out from the 1st October till March.

THE PLANTS are ready to send out from the 1st October till March.
THE SEEDS should be sown in August or September, according to locality.

A Spring Garden means flowers, weather permitting, from Christmas to June. The possessor of a garden, whether large or small, need have no difficulty in surrounding himself with flowers from Christmas, if he will make use for the purpose of the bulbs, plants, and seeds enumerated, or such of them as his accommodation or requirements demand. At Cliveden, Spring gardening still continues to maintain its prestige under the direction of Mr. Fleming, the Father of Spring Gardens. We are happy in being able to add, however, that Cliveden has its rivals; indeed, there are few localities now where Spring gardening is not well represented—either public or private. Of public gardens, the Lower Grounds, Aston, in the enterprising hands of Mr. Quilter, has attained an unprecedentedly high position for Spring gardening, both in regard to the enormous extent and variety of design, and in the immense masses of colour which are brought out from the earliest dawn of Spring, followed in May by the elaborate designs and traceries in which the Daisy, the Aubrieta, Pansies, and Violas play a prominent part. Mr. Quilter's Spring Gardens are worth making a long journey to see from March to June. His Crocus-garden in March, his Tulip-garden in April, and his Daisy-garden in May are sights once seen not soon to be forgotten. The plants, bulbs, and seeds, required for Spring gardening, are all perfectly hardy, and they surpass in variety of tint, diversity of form and brilliancy of colour the subjects used in the Summer Garden. Immediately the exotics have been removed in-doors, the beds and borders should be forked up and manured, then planted as taste or fancy may suggest, with Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Snowdrops, Winter aconites, Triteleias, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crown Imperials and Scillas. These all have their places. Besides these there is a perfect galaxy of beauty to be realized from combinations of the following flowering plants—Alyssum, Arabis, Aubrieta, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Pansy, Polyanthus, Phlox, Pink, Viola, and Wallflower. The annuals which should be sown in August and September are Agrostemma, Alyssum, Calandrinia, Campanula, Candytuft, Clarkia, Collinsia, Eschscholtzia, Euchardium, Eutoca, Gilia, Godetia, Lasthenia, Hymenoxis, Leptosiphon, Linaria, Lupinus, Nemophila, Oxyura, Platystemon, Saponaria, Silene, Viscaria, Whitavia, etc. For full particulars of these see Spring Seed Catalogue. Sow the annuals early in September out of doors, or later in the season in cold frames, and plant out in spring. Amongst ornamental foliage plants for the Spring Garden we may mention Golden Feather Pyrethrum, Ajuga, Arabis alba fol. variegatis, Veronica incana, Aubrieta variegata, Cerastium tomentosum, the golden blotched Daisy, the Stachys lanata, and as edgings for permanent work, Euonymus radicans argenteo-variegatus, and the gold-margined Thyme.

Fifty plants charged at the rate per 100, a less quantity at the rate per dozen; any quantity under half-a-dozen will be charged a little higher than by the dozen.

	per 100.	per doz.
2005 <i>Adonis vernalis</i> , bright yellow, large anemone-like flowers	5	6
2006 <i>Alyssum saxatile</i> , beautiful yellow, very profuse flowering.....	25	0
2007 " compactum, bright yellow, dwarf and compact	25	0
2008 <i>Anemone apennina</i> , fulgens, stellata, and nemorosa. See p. 25.		
2009 <i>cataniana</i> , the Double and Single Petal Anemone. See p. 25.		

		per 100. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	
2010	<i>Antennaria candida</i> , far superior to <i>Tomentosa</i> , covering the ground more densely and in a shorter period, (in pots 6s. per dozen).....	21/- & 30 0	... 4 6	
2011	<i>Arabis albida</i> , snowy white, an effective companion to the yellow <i>Alyssum</i>	21 0	... 3 0	
2012	" <i>fol. variegatis</i> , leaves rich green and white, beautifully variegated.....	25 0	... 3 6	
2013	<i>Aubrieta Græca</i> , purple.....	{ 6 0		
2014	" <i>grandiflora</i> , purple ... } For carrying out designs these are indispensable, compact in growth, with a profusion of flowers of a subdued hue, so that { 6 0			
2015	" <i>fol. variegatis</i> } they become a valuable groundwork for stronger colours. { 9 0			
2016	<i>Auricula</i> , fine border varieties in mixed colours.....	... 6 0		
2017	" green edged .....	... 1c	6
2018	<i>Bulbocodium Vernum</i> , or Spring Meadow Saffron. See p. 16.			
2019	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> , a pretty, neat silvery foliaged plant	21 0	... 3 0	
2020	<i>Cheiranthus alpinus</i> , a clear yellow dense-flowering dwarf plant .....	... 6 0	
2021	<i>Corydalis</i> , or Fumitory. See p. 36.			
2022	<i>Crocus</i> , Dutch varieties and species. See pp. 14, 15.			
2023	<i>Crown Imperial</i> , the <i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> . See p. 26.			
2024	<i>Cyclamen</i> , Autumn, Winter, and Spring blooming. See p. 25.			
2025	<i>Daffodils</i> , the Trumpet, Mock, True, and Branch-flowered <i>Narcissus</i> . See p. 9.			
2026	<i>Daisy</i> , large Cliveden pink } For edging, ribbons, filling up geometrical figures or { 21 0	... 3 0		
2027	" red } devices of any kind, the Daisy is one of the most useful { 21 0	... 3 0		
2028	" white } plants in Spring gardening. { 21 0	... 3 0		
2029	" <i>aucubæfolia</i> , leaves green, blotched gold, very beautiful in Spring	40 0	... 5 6	
2030	<i>Dodecatheon</i> , the American Cowslip or Shooting Star. See p. 37.			
2031	<i>Dog's Tooth Violets</i> , the <i>Erythronium Dens Canis</i> . See p. 17.			
2032	<i>Euonymus radicans argenteo-variegatus</i> , white and green foliage, for permanent edgings, and a most beautiful wall plant..... each gd., 1s. and 1s. 6d. ... 1s. 6d.			
2033	<i>Forget-Me-Not</i> , Cliveden blue, <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> , the most valuable of all plants for producing a mass of colour in the spring flower garden.....	10 6	... 1 6	
2034	<i>Forget-Me-Not</i> , Cliveden white, <i>Myosotis sylvatica alba</i> , a fine contrast to the blue variety	10 6	... 1 6	
2035	<i>Forget-Me-Not</i> , Cliveden rose, <i>Myosotis sylvatica rosea</i> , a charming addition and a fine associate to the white and blue variety	1c	6 ... 1 6	
2036	<i>Forget-Me-Not</i> , <i>Myosotis dissitiflora</i> or <i>montana</i> , a charming species; more dwarf than <i>sylvatica</i> , having larger flowers, and of a neater habit, and, in its <i>tout ensemble</i> , may be considered the aristocrat of the <i>Forget-Me-Not</i> family. In sheltered situations in the spring garden it blooms in February, and continues flowering till June	21 0	... 3 6	
2037	<i>Funkia</i> , the Japan Hyacinth. See p. 27.			
2038	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i> , intense blue per doz., according to size, 4s. 6d., 6s., 9s., and	12 0		
2039	<i>Golden Thyme</i> . For small beds and edgings this plant is quite unique	30 0	... 4 6	
	The Grasses enumerated as follows make very effective edgings to flower beds, and if arranged in design in a grass bed, the effect is unique. The Golden-leaved Grass makes its young growth with the first flowers of Spring, and the others follow in succession. The Silver-leaved Grass, when associated with blue Lobelia, produces an effect the most chaste and beautiful imaginable.			
2040	<i>Grass</i> , golden-leaved, <i>Alopecurus pratensis aureus variegatus</i>	25 0	... 3 6	
2041	" silver-leaved, <i>Dactylis glomerata elegantissima</i>	25 0	... 3 6	
2042	" blue-leaved, <i>Festuca glauca</i>	25 0	... 3 6	
2043	" green, <i>Festuca viridis</i>	25 0	... 3 6	
2044	<i>Honesty</i> , purple, forms an effective back row in a mixed or ribbon border	25 0	... 3 6	
2045	<i>Iberis Corräfolia</i> , pure white, the finest of the perennial Candytufts	50 0	... 7 6	
2046	<i>Iris pumila</i> . See p. 18.			
2047	<i>Leucojum</i> , the Snowflakes. See p. 16.			
2048	<i>Lily of the Valley</i> . See p. 27.			
2049	<i>Lithospermum prostratum</i> . This is a plant of the highest order of beauty and of great value in permanent beds, borders, and on rockwork, being covered for months in succession with glowing rich Gentian-blue flowers	42 0	... 6 0	
2050	<i>Muscari</i> , the Grape, Starch, and Musk Hyacinth. See p. 26.			
2051	<i>Narcissus</i> . See p. 9.			
2052	<i>Ornithogalum</i> , the Star of Bethlehem. See p. 38.			
2053	<i>Pansy</i> , Cliveden Beauty perpetual flowering, rich violet blue, extremely floriferous and remarkably beautiful, one of the finest bedding pansies	40 0	... 5 6	
2054	" Cliveden blue perpetual flowering, beautiful soft clear blue	30 0	... 4 6	
2055	" Cliveden purple perpetual flowering, very rich purple	30 0	... 4 6	
2056	" Cliveden white perpetual flowering, fine pure white	30 0	... 4 6	
2057	" Cliveden yellow perpetual flowering, rich golden yellow	30 0	... 4 6	
2058	" Cliveden black perpetual flowering, pure black	30 0	... 4 6	
2059	" Cliveden Magpie perpetual flowering, purple, blotched pure white	30 0	... 4 6	
2060	" Cloth of Gold, bright yellow, fine constitution	30 0	... 4 6	
2061	<i>Phlox subulata</i> (frondosa) } These Phloxes in spring cover their rich green foliage with a { 30 0	... 4 6		
2062	" <i>alba</i> (Nelsoni) } profusion of flowers; subulata rich rose-purple, alba pure white. { 30 0	... 4 6		
2063	<i>Pink</i> , Cliveden double pure white... } The white and blush Pinks are very effective in { 30 0	... 4 6		
2064	" Pearce's Covent Garden blush } long marginal lines, beds, or ribbons, ½ ft. { 30 0	... 4 6		
2065	<i>Polyanthus</i> , very fine mixed varieties	For beds, edgings or mixed flower borders, Polyanthus & Primrose are charming; they bloom early and continue in flower till the hot weather sets in. The Golden Plover Polyanthus is a fine yellow bedding plant, and the crimson flowers of Early Admirable contrast well with the yellow in forming cushion beds or designs. All the varieties of double and single Primroses are favourites.	21 0	... 3 0
2066	" choice gold lace varieties	40 0	... 5 6	
2067	" Early Admirable, rich crimson	40 0	... 5 6	
2068	" Golden Plover, golden yellow	40 0	... 5 6	
2069	<i>Primrose</i> , single fine mixed varieties	40 0	... 5 6	
2070	" Auricula-flowered, each 1/6 .....	... ...	
2071	" double pure white	50 0	... 7 6	
2072	" double lilac	50 0	... 7 6	
2073	" double yellow	50 0	... 7 6	
2074	" <i>cortusoides amoena</i> , rich rose-purple .....	... ...	
2075	" " alba, pure white	18 0		
2076	" <i>Japonica</i> , rich magenta, in large whorls } Primroses are favourites. { 7 6			

		per 100.	per doz.
		s. d.	s. d.
2077	Puschkinia. See p. 16.		
2078	Pyrethrum Golden Feather	25 0	... 3 6
2079	Ranunculus, Persian and Turkish. See pp. 23 & 24.		
2080	Saponaria calabrica, pink or white	12 6	... 2 0
2081	Scilla sibirica, bifolia, amoenia, and italicica. See p. 16.		
2082	" the Wood Hyacinth. See p. 26.		
2083	Sempervivum Californicum, for edgings and designs, per 100, 25s. to 50s.; per doz., 6s. to	...	9 0
2084	" calcaratum, resembles Californicum, but smaller, per 100, 21s.; per doz., 4s. 6d. to	...	6 0
2085	" calcareum, light green, tipped crimson, large and handsome .....	...	9 0
2086	" Auvergnense, green, conspicuously tipped crimson-brown, per 100, 21s., 25s., and 30s.; per doz., 4s. 6d. to	...	6 0
2087	" arachnoideum, the Cobweb or Silver Houseleek per 100, 21s. to 50s.; per doz., 4s. 6d. to	...	6 0
2088	" montanum .....per 100, 21s. to 30s.; per doz., 4s. 6d. to	...	6 0
2089	Delusorii, green, tipped scarlet, very beautiful.....per doz.	7 6	
2090	Silene, Cliveden pink (S. pendula), for ribbons and filling flower beds	10 6	... 1 6
2091	" Cliveden white (S. pendula alba)	10 6	... 1 6
2092	" pendula ruberrima, pink, with reddish foliage	10 6	... 1 6
2093	" compacta, pink	12 6	... 2 0
2094	" alba, white	12 6	... 2 0
2095	Sisyrinchium grandiflorum. See p. 38.		
2096	Snowdrops, Crimean and Imperati's. See p. 16, and figures in "The Garden," 10th March, 1877		
2097	Triteleia conspicua, and lilacina. See p. 17.		
2098	Veronica incana, a fine dwarf silver-grey foliage plant, for beds and edgings	30 0	... 4 6
2099	Vinca minor aureo-variegata. For permanent edgings and rockwork, also a valuable plant to grow under trees where few plants will live .....	...	5 6
2100	Viola cornuta alba, pure white,	30 0	... 4 6
2101	" Mauve Queen, mauve	30 0	... 4 6
2102	" lutea grandiflora, yellow, free flowering	30 0	... 4 6
2103	" major, rich pure yellow, large flowers, and continuously in bloom	30 0	... 4 6
2104	" Blue Bell, violet, shaded blue, dwarf compact growth, free and continuous	40 0	... 5 6
2105	Violets, sweet scented. See p. 41.		
2106	Wallflower, Young's Dark Red; for ribbons, the back row of borders, and for beds	30 0	... 4 6
2107	" Golden Queen; for ribbons, the back row of borders, and beds	30 0	... 4 6
2108	Winter aconites, the Eranthis hyemalis. See p. 17.		

VIOLETS, SWEET SCENTED.

These universal favourites cannot be dispensed with even in the smallest garden; their delicious and gratefully fragrant flowers are freely produced, and may be gathered almost daily throughout the winter and spring months.

each—s. d.

		each—s. d.	each—s. d.
2109	Arborea (Tree Violet), double blue	0 9	2119 Queen of Violets, white, shaded blush, very
2110	" double white	0 9	large and double
2111	Blandiana, dark purple, striped white	0 9	0 9
2112	Crimean	0 9	2120 Rubra plena, pale red, double
2113	Devoniensis, dark purple, large flowers	0 9	2121 " simplex, red, single
2114	King of Violets, dark indigo-blue, very large double flowers	0 9	2122 Russian, double blue
2115	Marie Louise, lavender-blue, white centre, perpetual bloomer	0 9	2123 " single blue
2116	Neapolitan, lavender-blue, large double flowers	0 9	2124 Scotch, dark purple, large double flowers
2117	Odorata pendula, from New York, azure blue, flowers large and very double	0 9	2125 Striata obliqua, purple and white
2118	Parmaensis plena, white, striped rose	0 9	2126 The Czar, dark purple, very large flowers
		0 9	2127 The White Czar, white, very large flowers
		0 9	2128 Victoria Regina, (new), beautiful
		0 9	2129 White, single
		0 9	2130 One each of the foregoing collection

NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED PYRETHRUMS.

The Royal Horticultural Society in June, awarded a Banksian Medal to our collection of Pyrethrums.

A distinct class of graceful hardy border plants, with large beautifully formed flowers not unlike those of the Aster and the Chrysanthemum. These, during May and June, are produced in great profusion, and if the plants are cut back they flower again freely in the autumn. The colours range from the purest white to the most brilliant crimson, and when cut for vases and table decoration, few flowers are more desirable. The following are a Selection of the best varieties:—

2131	Our own Selections, 12 in 12 fine varieties	9s. very fine 12s., extra fine	18 0
2132	" 25 in 25 "	21s., " 25s., "	30 0
2133	" 50 in 50 "	50s. to 63s.	0
Purchasers can make their own selections at the rate of 12s. per dozen.			
2134	Bonamy, pure white, centre petals yellow	2149 Gaiety, rosy pink, flowers large	
2135	Boule de Neige, white, slightly tinted rose	2150 Galathaea, light rose, flowers large	
2136	Brilliant, rich rosy purple, flowers large	2151 Gloire de Stalle, rich glowing purple carmine	
2137	Candidum plenum, white, flowers large	2152 Gustave Heitz, rich rosy red, orange centre	
2138	Carminatum plenum, dark carmine, flowers large	2153 Haage et Schmidt, outer petals velvety carmine, centre petals deep rose, tipped white	
2139	Carneum plenum, bluish white, flowers large	2154 Hermann Stenger, rosy lilac	
2140	Charles Balfet, rosy carmine, yellowish centre	2155 Imbricatum plenum, rich purplish carmine, tipped white	
2141	Comte de Montbron, rosy lilac, centre greyish lilac and white	2156 Imperatrice Charlotte, white, shaded rose, yellowish centre	
2142	Delicatissimum, fine rose, orange centre	2157 Iturbide, bright purplish carmine, white and rose centre	
2143	Delicatum, pure white, flowers large	2158 Iveryanum, rosy carmine, flowers large	
2144	Dr. Livingstone, very pale rose, centre white	2159 La Belle Blonde, pure white, orange centre	
2145	Emile Lemoine, purplish crimson, tipped with golden yellow	2160 La Vestale, white tinted lilac, flowers large	
2146	Eximium, delicate rose, flowers large	2161 Lady Blanche, blush, tinted lilac	
2147	Fioribundum plenum, rosy pink		
2148	Fulgens plenissimum, rich carmine, flowers large		
12, King Street, Covent Garden, 1877.]			

PYRETHIUMS—continued.

- 2162 Le Dante, bright shining rose, orange centre
 2163 Lischen, lilac rose, conspicuous orange centre
 2164 Luteum plenum, sulphur, yellow centre
 2165 Madame Billard, white tinted rose
 2166 Madme Munier, rosy blush, flowers large
 2167 Mademoiselle Patti, carmine rose
 2168 Michael Buckner, rich rosy crimson, orange centre
 2169 Minerva, pure rose
 2170 Miss Plinke, purplish crimson, greyish lilac and orange centre
 2171 Modele, bright rosy crimson, flowers large
 2172 Mons. Barral, rosy red
 2173 Mrs. Dix, blush shaded with purple
 2174 Multiformum, rosy crimson, orange centre
 2175 Nancy, blush white shaded salmon
 2176 Ne Plus Ultra, delicate blush white, flowers large
 2177 Nemesis, lilac carmine
 2178 Niveum plenum, pure white, flowers large
 2179 Panorama, delicate blush, tipped orange
 2180 Peau Rouge, rosy crimson orange centre

- 2181 Paul Journe, outer petals pale rose, centre petals cream, shaded lilac
 2182 Prince Teck, brilliant crimson, orange centre
 2183 Princess de Metternich, pure white
 2184 Progress, rich crimson, orange-brown centre
 2185 Rembrandt, purplish rose, tipped white
 2186 Rev. J. Dix, rosy carmine, flowers large
 2187 Roseum magnificum, fine rose, shaded purple
 2188 Roseum perfectum, outer petals pale red, centre, delicate rose
 2189 Roseum plenum, rosy blush
 2190 Rubrum plenum, outer petals rosy purple, centre deep rose
 2191 Spectatere, sulphur, golden yellow centre
 2192 Spectabile, dark rosy lilac
 2193 Striatum, pink tinged white
 2194 Titians, delicate rosy pink, orange yellow centre
 2195 Trompette Demay, pale lilac
 2196 Virginale, pure white, orange centre
 2197 Voile Lactee, pure white, suffused delicate pink, centre orange
 2198 Wilhelm Kramper, dark red, flowers very large

HERBACEOUS OR PERENNIAL PHLOXES.

These grand border plants are exceedingly decorative, the flowers beautifully formed, and borne in large clusters, varying in colour from the purest white to the richest purple, brilliant salmon and crimson; and many of the flowers are beautifully margined, while others have conspicuously coloured centres. Cultivated like the Chrysanthemum, in pots, the Phlox makes beautiful specimens for conservatory decoration.

	s. d.
2199 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	30/-, 40/-, 50/-, and 60 o
2200 25 in 25 "	15/-, 21/-, 25/-, and 30 o
2201 12 in 12 "	9/-, 12/-, 15/-, and 18 o

2202 Varieties without names, 4/6 to 6/- per dozen.

PÆONIAS, SINENSIS VARIETIES, Etc.

These take first rank among herbaceous and decorative plants; they are free and stately in growth, and produce in great profusion large elegantly formed flowers of the most delicate and beautiful shades of colour, many of which are very fragrant; they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any ordinary garden soil, enriched with manure.

	s. d.
2203 30 in 30 splendid varieties	42/-, 50/-, and 63 o
2204 20 in 20 "	30/-, 42/-, and 50 o
2205 12 in 12 "	12/-, 18/-, 25/-, and 30 o

DELPHINIUMS.

A valuable class of hardy perennial Larkspurs, varying in height from 2 to 6 feet. Amongst the colours are bright scarlet, pure white, pale lavender, and every shade of blue, from azure to deep indigo, and some almost black, these again have frequently white, brown, or black centres; the flowers differ considerably in form and size; there are singles, semi-doubles, and others perfectly double with beautifully imbricated flowers, the spikes of bloom varying from 1 to 3 feet in length. The plants may be cultivated in any ordinary garden soil.

	s. d.
2206 50 in 50 varieties	63/- to 84. o
2207 25 in 25 "	30/- to 42 o
2208 12 in 12 "	12/-, 18/-, and 25 o

DOUBLE POTENTILLAS.

A very distinct and beautiful class of hardy perennials, with finely formed very double flowers; the petals are of a stout, rich, velvety texture, and vary in colour from brilliant crimson and maroon to rich orange and bright yellow. These colours are in some flowers represented by stripes, in others by spots, margins, or marbling. The flowers are produced in great profusion and for many weeks in succession.

2209 20 in 20 varieties	42s. and 50 o
2210 12 in 12 "	21s. and 30 o

SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS AND PLANTS FOR THEM.

One of the most interesting features in modern gardening is the development of a Sub-Alpine effect, which is produced by throwing up mounds, and planting them with an Alpine vegetation, giving to the mounds various heights and depressions, such as are to be found in natural landscapes, choosing, when possible, a situation which admits of a perspective, and the planting should be such as to give a semi-wild appearance, embracing every tint of Alpine foliage and every variety of Alpine flower as is found in nature. Up the pseudo-mountain-side some of the pygmy firs may be planted, and, in the summer-time, *Echeveria metallica*, *arborea*, *arborea purpurea*, and other such massive-leaved or characteristic plants, and the whole of the intervening spaces covered with hardy Alpines which will remain uninjured during the severest winters. In planting, graduate the shade of verdure as in nature, giving a snow white capping to the distant peaks with the silvery-foliated *Antennaria*. These Alpine aspects are greatly enhanced if planted liberally all over with spring flowering bulbs, such as *Scilla sibirica* and *bifolia*, *Snowdrops*, *Crocus*, dwarf *Daffodils*, *Snowflakes*, *Fritillarias*, *Iris reticulata*, and *I. Persica*, so that in spring they appear as attractive as in summer.

SELECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, AS UNDER :

2211 100 in 100 species	50/- and 63 o	2214 50 in 25 species	21/- and 30 o
2212 100 in 50 "	40/- and 50 o	2215 25 in 25 "	12/6 and 15 o
2213 50 in 50 "	25/- and 30 o	2216 12 in 12 "	6/- and 9 o

PERMANENT WINDOW GARDENS.

See Illustration and directions how to form these permanent Window Gardens in previous Catalogues.

Selections of Plants suitable for permanent Window Gardens, as under :—

2217 100 in 100 species	50/-, 63/-, and 84/-	2220 50 in 25 species	21/- and 30/-
2218 100 in 30 "	40/-, 50/-, and 60/-	2221 25 in 25 "	12/6, 15/-, and 21/-
2219 50 in 50 "	25/- and 40/-	2222 12 in 12 "	6/-, 9/-, and 12/-

[Barr and Sugden,

HARDY ALPINE SUCCULENTS FOR GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

<i>The Selections quoted, as under, are for plants in pots which are capable of being divided up.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
2223 <i>Saxifraga</i> , in 40 to 50 varieties	per 100, 50s.	per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2224 <i>Sedum</i> (Stoncrop), in 40 varieties	per 100, 50s.	per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2225 <i>Sempervivums</i> , in 25 varieties	per 100, 50s.	per dozen, 6s. and	9 0

FINE SORTS OF HARDY ALPINE PLANTS FOR ROCKWORK, ETC.

2226 100 in 100 varieties	50s. and 6s. 0	2229 50 in 50 varieties	21s. and 30 0
2227 100 in 50 "	42s. and 50 0	2230 25 in 25 "	12s. and 15 0
2228 100 in 25 "	30s. and 42 0	2231 12 in 12 "	6s. and 9 0

FINE SORTS OF HARDY HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS.

2232 100 in 100 varieties.....	70s. and 84 0	2235 50 in 50 varieties	30s. and 42 0
2233 100 in 50 "	60s. and 70 0	2236 25 in 25 "	15s. and 21 0
2234 100 in 25 "	50s. and 60 0	2237 12 in 12 "	6s., 9s., and 12 0

CARNATIONS.

Few flowers are more prized than Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, whether as border plants, to cut for bouquets, or for buttonholes. The plants offered will be ready to send out in October in pots, but, if not otherwise instructed, they will be taken out of their pots and balled up for convenience in packing.

2238 Choice Named Varieties..... per dozen, 12s. and 15s. Fine ditto, 6s. and 9 0

PICOTEES.

2239 Choice Named Varieties..... per dozen, 12s. and 15s. Fine ditto, 6s. and 9 0

PINKS.

2240 Choice Named Varieties

per dozen, 9s. and 12s. Fine ditto, 6s. and 7 6

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

2241 Assorted Plants for the present Autumn flowering, per dozen, 18s., 24s., 30s., and upwards.

2242 Assorted Plants supplied in Spring..... 6s., 9s., and 12s. per dozen,

FERNS.

Hardy Ferns, British and Exotic, established in pots, 15s., 18s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen.

Ferns for Plant Cases and Decoration, 18s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen.

IVIES FOR COVERING WALLS OR FORMING EDGINGS.

2243 Assorted Green Varieties, according to size

per dozen, 12s., 18s., 24s. and 30 0

2244 Assorted Variegated Varieties, according to size..... per dozen, 18s., 30s. and 42 0

CLEMATIS.

2245 Assorted Beautiful Varieties for beds, trellises, or walls

per dozen, 21s., 30s. and 42 0

PALMS, suitable for Hall and Drawing-Room Decoration.

At our Warehouse we have always a nice assortment of these at prices ranging from 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., 21s. each, and upwards, according to size and variety.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

2246 Assorted..... per dozen, 24s., 30s., and 42 0

HARDY VARIEGATED-FOLIAGED SHRUBS.

2247 Assorted..... per dozen, 24s., 30s., and 42 0

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

2248 Assorted..... per dozen, 18s., 24s., 30s., and 42 0

HARDY CLIMBERS.

2249 Assorted..... per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS.

2250 Assorted..... per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

ROSES.

2251 Dwarf varieties, Perpetuals, Teas, Mosses, etc. per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18 0

2252 Standard " " " per dozen, 21s., 25s., and 30 0

2253 Climbing varieties, assorted per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18 0

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

2254 Assorted Varieties

per dozen, 18s., 24s., 30s., and 42 0

A FEW SPECIALITIES IN HARDY PLANTS.

2255 *Acer negundo variegata*, a distinct handsome deciduous tree, with large white and green leaves, which are very effective, each 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

2256 *Aponogeton distachyon*, a fine hardy aquatic, with racemes of pure white fragrant flowers, suitable for tanks and ponds, each 2s. 6d.

2257 *Aucuba japonica mascula*, the new male Japanese Aucuba, each, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.

2258 *Aucuba Japonica feminia*, the berry-bearing Aucuba, each, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.

2259 *Bambusa Fortunei foliis niveo-vittatis*, a beautiful dwarf hardy variegated foliage plant, very effective in flower and shrubbery borders, and for conservatory decoration. In pots, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.

2260 *Begonia Froebell*, flowers bright crimson, in great profusion; now used as a bedding plant, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

2261 *Doronicum austriacum*, a very effective herbaceous plant, with large golden yellow flowers, freely produced in March and April, each 1s.

2262 *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, a grand hardy plant, producing pyramidal panicles of creamy-white flowers, 1 foot in depth and 2 feet in circumference, each, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

2263 *Malus floribunda*; early in May this neat growing hardy plant is profusely covered with bright crimson flowers, which, in their early stage, resemble *Fuchsia globosa*, each 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

2264 *Mentha Pelugium Gibraltaricum*; the new green bedding plant, per doz. 6s., each 9d.

2265 *Michaelmas Daisies*, in variety, each 1s.

2266 *Nertera ecapanioides (depressa)*. In small hanging baskets, or as conservatory edging, this diminutive plant, with its profusion of small rich coral red berries, is very effective. It is also used in Jewel bedding, and when associated with *Mentha Pelugium Gibraltaricum* the effect is exquisite, per doz. 9s., each 1s.

2267 *Phormium tenax variegatum*, a beautiful variegated foliage plant, each 1os. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

2268 *Primula Japonica*, a very decorative plant for rockwork, mixed borders, or conservatory, the flower stems 12 to 18 inches high bear large whorls of beautiful flowers, each 9d. 1s., to 1s. 6d.

FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, ETC.

HARDY PLANTS, Etc.—continued.

- 2269 *Primula nivalis*, an Alpine gem of neat dwarf growth, producing compact trusses of pure white flowers, valuable alike for conservatory and rockwork, each 1s. to 1s. 6d.
- 2270 *Pulsatilla vernalis*, this variety of the Pasque-Flower is exceedingly effective in spring, each 1s. 6d.
- 2271 *Rudbeckia Newmanni*, a grand herbaceous plant, with rich orange-yellow flowers, and conspicuous velvety golden centre, each 2s. 6d.
- 2272 *Rhus glabra laciniata*, the elegantly divided fern-like leaves and reddish flower stalks of this fine ornamental plant are unequalled amongst shrubs, each 2s. 6d.
- 2273 *Rubus laciniatus*, an extremely ornamental Bramble, the foliage being elegantly divided, and the fruit large, of an excellent flavour, valuable for dessert, tarts, or preserves, each 1s. 6d.
- 2274 *Sambucus nigra aurea*, the golden yellow leaves of this fine variety of Elder make it valuable for shrubby borders, plantations and groups in ornamental parks, each 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.
- 2275 *Sempervivum spinosum*, (*Cotyledon spinosum*), it would be difficult to imagine a small plant with so much character as this little gem : in the winter it rolls itself up, and early in spring develops into the most charming rosettes possible to imagine, each 6d., 9d., and 1s.; per doz. 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.
- 2276 *Tacsonia exoniensis*, a magnificent greenhouse climber, producing in great profusion brilliant coloured purple-ringed rosy-pink flowers, each 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
- 2277 " *Van Volxem*, flowers brilliant scarlet, a splendid greenhouse climber, each 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.
- 2278 *Thalictrum minus*, a beautiful border plant, resembling the Maiden Hair Fern, each 9d.
- 2279 " *adiantifolium*, more graceful than *T. minus*, each, 1s. 6d.
- 2280 " *adiantifolium glaucum*, foliage glaucous green, each, 1s. 6d.
- The Thalictrums above enumerated should be grown largely where graceful foliage is a desideratum in the flower border, and where elegant fern-like foliage is required for vases.*
- 2281 *Tritoma grandis*. The finest of the genus, producing stems 5 to 7 feet in height, densely clothed for about two-thirds of their length with bright orange and red tubular-shaped flowers; it commences flowering in September, and in mild winters continues until January, per doz. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
- 2282 *Tussilago fragrans* (*Winter Heliotrope*), this flowers under glass from October to March or in the open border early in spring, and emitting a delightful Heliotrope-like fragrance, flowers greyish-white changing to rose-lilac, each 6d.; per doz. 5s. 6d.

FRUIT TREES.

	Fine Trained Trees, Standards.	Untrained Trees, Standards.	Fine Trained Trees, Dwarfs.	Untrained Trees, Dwarfs.	Fine Half- Standard Trees, In Pots.	Fine Dwarf and Pyramid Trees, In Pots.	Fine Trained Trees, Pyramids.
APPLES	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. s. d.
APRICOTS	12 6 to 15	2 6 " 3 6 4 6 " 6 to 5 6	7 6 " 2 6	2 6	7 6 to 15	5 6 to 10	6 3 6 ...
CHERRIES	10 6	2 0 " 3 6 4 6 "	5 6	3 6	5 6 " 10	5 6 " 10	6 ...
NECTARINES	12 6 ", 15	6 2 6 " 3 6 5 6 "	7 6 " 2 6	7 6 " 2 6	7 6 " 15	6 5 6 " 10	6 to 7 6
PEACHES.....	12 6 ", 15	6 2 6 " 3 6 5 6 "	7 6 " 2 6	7 6 " 2 6	7 6 " 15	6 5 6 " 10	6 ...
PEARS	10 6	2 0 " 3 6 4 6 "	5 6	3 6	5 6 " 10	6 5 6 " 10	6 ...
PLUMS.....	10 6	2 0 " 3 6 4 6 "	5 6	2 6	5 6 " 10	6 5 6 " 7 6 3 6 ", 7 6	6

ALMONDS, Sweet	each 2	6 to 3	6	MULBERRIES	each 7	6 to 21	0	
CRABS, Siberian	" 2	6 "	3	QUINCES	" 2	6 "	7 6	
FIGS, in Pots	" 3	6 "	7	SERVICES	" 2	6 "	3 6	
" Castle Kennedy	" 3	6 "	7	SPANISH CHESTNUTS	" 3	6 "	5 6	
MEDLARS	" 3	6 "	7	WALNUTS	" 3	6 "	7	
BARBERRIES	per doz.	7	6 to 12	0	NUTS, FILBERT	per doz.	12	0 to 18
BLACKBERRIES, American and others	" 18	0 ", 30	0	RASPBERRIES per doz.	3/6 to 7/6, per	100	21	
CRANBERRIES	" 12	0 ", 18	0	STRAWBERRIES in Pots, for Forcing in Fruiting Pots	per doz.	9	0 ", 12	
CURRENTS	" 6	0 ", 12	0	GRAPE VINES, medium, strong, and extra strong, each 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15	0 ", 21	0	0	
GOOSEBERRIES	" 6	0 ", 12	0					
NUTS, COB	" 12	0 ", 18	0					

A SELECT LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

We have omitted from our list many varieties of Strawberries, either because they are synomymes of those enumerated or inferior to them.

Less quantities than 50 of a sort will be charged a little higher.

per 100 s. d.	per 100 s. d.	per 100 s. d.				
Alpine, red or white.....	3 6	Hautbois (Myatt's)	3 6	Prince Arthur, fine	3	6
Auguste Nicaise, large crim- son	7 6	James Veitch, superior flavour	5 6	Prince of Wales, early	3	6
Bicton Pine, white, large	5 6	Keen's Seedling, early	3 6	Sabreur, dark crimson	3	6
Black Prince, early	3 6	Le Constant	5 6	Scarlet Pine, prolific	3	6
British Queen.....	5 6	Le Gros Sucré, an excellent forcing variety	5 6	Sir C. Napier	5	6
Dr. Hogg, very large	7 6	Lucas, large	5 6	Sir Joseph Paxton, extra	5	6
Duc de Magenta, crimson	7 6	Marguerite, forces well	3 6	Souvenir de Kieff	5	6
Elton Pine, late.....	3 6	Mr. Radcliffe, excellent	5 6	The Amateur, fine flavour	5	6
Frogmore late Pine	7 6	Oscar, large and firm	5 6	Traveller, good flavour	5	6
Grove End Scarlet.....	3 6	President, great cropper	5 6	Vicomtesse Héricaut de Thury	3	6

Strawberry Plants for forcing, in 60 Pots, 3/6 per dozen; or in Fruiting Pots, 12/- per dozen.

[Barr and Sugden,

GARDEN REQUISITES, ETC.

BOUQUET STALK WIRE, in bundles of 1 lb., finest, 2s. 6d.; second, 2s.; third 1s. 6d.; thickest, 1s.

BOUQUET STEEL WIRE, for wiring Camellias, in bundles of 1 lb., 2s. 6d.

BOUQUET BINDING WIRE, per reel, 1s. 3d.; silvered, per reel, 1s. 9d.

PREPARED FLOWER GUM, for fixing the petals of Geraniums, Primulas, &c. Per bottle, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

WOODEN FLOWER STICKS, NOT PAINTED. In bundles of 100, 12 inch, 1s. 3d.; 18 inch, 1s. 8d.; 24 inch, 2s. 6d.; 30 inch, 3s.; 36 inch, 3s. 6d.; 42 inch, 4s.; 48 inch, 6s.; 54 inch, 7s.; 60 inch, 8s. In bundles of 50, 9d.; 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d.

CANE FLOWER STICKS, 3 to 4 feet, per 100, 5s.

FINE HORTICULTURAL COPPER WIRE, for suspending labels, per bundle, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL METALLIC WIRE, for suspending labels, per bundle, finest, 1s. 6d.; second, 1s. 4d.; thickest, 1s. 2d.

IMPROVED GALVANIZED VERBENA PEGS, 1000, 5s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; 250, 1s. 9d.

CAST IRON WALL NAILS AND WOOLLEN SHREDS.

MEDICATED GARDEN SHREDS; this substitute for woollen shreds to nail up fruit trees and climbers possesses the great advantage of not harbouring insects; they are very durable, and as they are cut in lengths, very handy; in bundles of 100, 2 inch, 6d.; 3 inch, 8d.; 4 inch, 1s.; 5 inch, 1s. 6d.

STRONG PRUNING GLOVES, best quality, per pair, 2s.

FINE " " " " 2s. 6d.

LADIES' " " " " 1s. 9d.

LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES, extra quality " 3s.

THERMOMETERS, in polished boxwood, best quality, each 2s. 6d.
in iron " " " 3s. 6d.

GARDEN WOODEN LABELS, for pots and borders, painted. In bundles of 100, 3½ inches, 8d.; 4½ inches, 10d.; 5½ inches, 1s.; 6½ inches, 1s. 3d.; 7½ inches, 1s. 6d.; 9 inches, 2s. For suspending, 3½ inches, 1s.

YEATS' METALLIC GARDEN LABELS, for conservatory, fernery, fruit, and flower garden. The following for pots and borders: No. 1, per 100, 4s.; No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 3, 4s.; No. 4, 3s. 6d.; No. 15, 2s. 6d. The following to suspend: No. 5, for walls, 3s. 6d.; No. 13, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, for roses, 2s. 6d.; No. 14, 2s.; No. 7, for standard fruit trees, 2s. 6d.

INDELIBLE INK and 6 suitable nibs for writing on Yeats' Metallic labels, 8d. Larger bottle with 12 nibs, 1s. 3d. Without nibs the Ink is 6d. and 1s.

MAW'S IMPERISHABLE TERRA COTTA PLANT LABELS. At the time of using, rub the surface over with white lead, and write the name of the plant with a black lead pencil. The following for pots and borders: per 100, No. 1, 3½ inches, 1s. 6d.; No. 2, 4½ inches, 2s.; No. 3, 5½ inches, 2s. 6d.; No. 4, 6 inches, 3s. 6d.; No. 5, 7 inches, 4s. 6d.; No. 6, 8 inches, 5s. 6d.; No. 13, 4s. 6d.; No. 14, 6s. The following for suspending: No. 11, for walls, 2s. 6d.; No. 12, 1s. 9s.; No. 9, 5s. 6d.; No. 10, 5s. For standard fruit trees, No. 7, 3s. 6d. For roses, No. 8, 1s. 9d.

WOLFF'S SOLID BLACK INK PENCILS, for writing on wood, 3d.; extra thick, 6d.

THE PAXTON NAIL BAG, with Pockets and Knife Sheath.—(See Illustration on Order Sheet) 1os. 6d.

THE CHISWICK NAIL BAG, with Pocket and Knife Sheath, 7s. 6d.

THE IMPROVED PAXTON FUMIGATOR, in stained wooden case.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues) 20s.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

VINE SCISSORS, 3s. 6d.

BREHAUT'S PRUNING SCISSORS.—(See Illustration on Order Sheet) 3s.; 3s. 6d.; 4s.; 4s. 6d.; 5s. and 6s.

THE SELBY FLOWER GATHERER, 5s. 6d.

BARR'S GARDEN SYRINGES.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues) first quality, 10s. 6d.; 12s. 6d.; 15s. and 21s.

BARR'S GARDEN SYRINGES, second quality, 5s. 6d., 9s., 11s. and 15s.

BARK'S SMALL SYRINGE, for fern cases, 5s. 6d.

BARR'S SUCTION GARDEN ENGINES.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues) 42s. to 50s.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES, £3. 10s. and upwards, according to size.

LADIES' WATERING CANS, with brass rose.—No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 5s. 6d.; No. 3, 6s. 6d.

STRAWBERRY WATERING CANS.—No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 3, 4s. 6d.

PORTABLE TRANSMISSION CASES, in compartments for cut flowers.—(See Illustration on Order Sheet) 21s., 25s., 30s., 36s., 42s., and 47s.

PAXTON DRAWING-ROOM HANGING BASKETS, with zinc pan drained, 10 inch, 10s. 6d.; 12 inch, 15s.; 15 inch, 21s. Filled with suitable plants, or bulbs, 21s., 30s., and 42s.

PAKTON CONSERVATORY HANGING BASKETS.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues) 10 inch, 5s. 6d.; 12 inch, 7s. 6d.; 15 inch, 10s. 6d.; 18 inch, 12s. 6d.; 21 inch, 15s.; 24 inch, 21s. Filled with suitable plants, 15s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 30s., 42s., 50s. and 63s.

ALBERT FERN CASES, with Iron Frames and Ventilators.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues), 20 inch, 63s.; 24 inch, 84s.; 30 inch, 105s.; 36 inch, 130s. Filled with suitable plants, 100s., 120s., 160s. and 200s.

BRONZED ORNAMENTAL IRON TABLES FOR ALBERT FERN CASES, suitable to the size above named, 42s., 45s., 48s., 50s.

NEW HEATED FRAME.—(See Illustration, p. 48) 84s., 90s., 92s., 98s. and 105s.

GILBERT'S HANDLIGHTS.—(See Illustration on Order Sheet) 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 22s. 6d., and 30s. For full particulars see previous Catalogues.

WINDOW CONSERVATORIES.—(See Illustration in previous Catalogues) with Iron Frame, and fitted up in the best style, Seven Guineas, and upwards.

WINDOW CONSERVATORIES, rusticated, and furnished with plants.

WINDOW BOXES IN WOOD, 10s. 6d., and upwards.

WINDOW BOXES IN ZINC, faced with Encaustic Tiles, 21s. each, and upwards.

APHIS BRUSH.—(See Illustration on Order Sheet) 2s. 6d.

JAPANESE BASS, a strong, durable, tying material, recommended, 3s. per lb.; specimen bundles, 6d. & 1s.

ROPHIA, a new light tying material, recommended, per lb. 2s.; specimen bundles, 6d. & 1s.

ARCHANGEL MATS, best quality, 24s. per dozen; 2s. 6d. each.

ST. PETERSBURG MATS of very good quality, 15s. per dozen.

FRIGI DOMO NETTING.—Manufactured from hair and wool; a perfect non-conductor; keeping a fixed temperature where it is applied. White, 2 yards wide and 4 yards wide; improved make, brown colour, 2 yards wide and 3 yards wide; either sort, 1s. 2d. per square yard.

BRITTAIN'S GARDEN NETTING.—This is the most valuable of all materials for protecting fruit-trees from frost, 12, King Street, Covent Garden, 1877.]

GARDEN REQUISITES—continued.

the open meshes allowing a free circulation of air, and it is an excellent article for shading. No. 1, 10 yards long, 54 inches wide, 7s. 6d. No. 2, 10 yards long, 54 inches wide, finer quality, 8s. 6d. No. 3, 10 yards long, 54 inches wide, a heavier quality, 10s.

TIFFANY.—A light, cheap, shading material for conservatories, greenhouses, etc.; can be stretched outside or inside of the glass. No. 1, 20 yards long by 38 inches wide; per piece, 5s. 6d. No. 2, the same as No. 1, but manufactured with a patent mineral solution, 6s. 6d. per piece. No. 3, double strength, 18 yards long by 36 inches wide, per piece, 7s. 6d. No. 4, treble strength, 18 yards long by 36 inches wide, per piece, 10s. 6d.

TANNED NETTING, 1 inch mesh, about 2 yards wide, per yard run, 3d.

Manures for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

STANDEN'S GARDENERS' AND AMATEURS' MANURE. This is the best concentrated fertilizer, and being perfectly inodorous may be used to plants in the conservatory or sitting-room; while for all kinds of hard wooded plants, such as Camellias, Azaleas, &c., for Roses in pots, Vines and other fruit trees in pots, for dressing Vine and Peach borders it is invaluable; also for all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables out of doors. Sample canisters, 1/- and 2/-; large canisters, 5/6, 10/6, and 21/-.

McDOUGALL'S PHOSPHATIC MANURE. In canisters, 1/- and 2/- each.

LAWSON'S PHOSPHO GUANO.—In canisters, 1/- and 2/-.

FOWLER'S ECONOMIC GARDEN MANURE.—In canisters, 7lb., 2/3; 14lb., 3/9.

PERUVIAN GUANO, PURE.—5d. per lb.; or in canisters, 1/- and 2/-.

KEMP'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID MANURE.—In bottles, 1/-; Jars, 2/6 each.

Lawn Sand, Styptic, Grafting Wax, and Soils.

WATSON'S WEED-DESTROYING LAWN-SAND. For destroying Daisies, Dandelions, Plantains, and all other tap-rooted weeds on lawns, at the same time acting as a fertilizer in improving the grass. The value of the Lawn-Sand has been thoroughly tested for many years now, and it is with confidence we recommend it. Price, in London, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/6 per canister; in half cwt. kegs, 21/-; one cwt. kegs, 40/-. *Lawn Grass Seed*, 1/-, 1/3, and 1/6 per lb.

Autumn is an excellent time to sow grass seed, either to renovate or to make a new Lawn.

THOMSON'S STYPTIC, for preventing the bleeding of Vines after pruning, and the mildewing of Geranium cuttings, &c. Per bottle, 3/-.

NEW FRENCH COLD GRAFTING WAX, in tin box, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/-, highly recommended for all kinds of grafting and budding, stopping the bleeding of Vines after pruning, and for applying to newly-made cuttings; the Grafting Wax requires no preparation previous to use.

OOCOA NUT FIBRE AND CHARCOAL, specially prepared for growing Ferns in Plant-Cases, and Bulbs in Jardinets, Glasses, &c. No. 1 quality, 6/- per bushel; 2/- per peck.

COCOA NUT FIBRE, 1/6 per bushel, 4 bushels for 5/- COCOA NUT FIBRE, finely sifted, 2/6 per bushel, 4 bushels for 7/6.

GREEN FRESH CARPET MOSS, in 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 lots.

POTTING SOILS, Suitable Compost, Peat, Leaf-soil, Virgin Loam, and Silver Sand. Price, in London, 3/6 per bushel.

Plant Insect Destroyers.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE. In jars at 1/6, 3/-, 5/6, and 10/-.

MEALY BUG DESTROYER, per bottle, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-.

WILKIE'S CONDENSED COMPOSITION, for destroying Mealy Bug, Scale, and Thrip. In bottles, 2/- and 3/6.

THE GISHURST COMPOUND, an effectual Insect-killer, boxes, 1/-, 3/-, and 10/-.

SUPERIOR TOBACCO PAPER, 1/6 per lb.; SUPERIOR TOBACCO RAG, 1/9 per lb.

TOBACCO POWDER. In canisters, 1/-, 2/6, and 5/- each. Distributors, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/-.

TOBACCO SOAP. In jars, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-.

TOBACCO JUICE, specially prepared for Horticultural purposes. In bottles, 1/- and 2/-.

BEETLE POISON. In tins and jars, 1/-, 2/6, and 5/-.

ABYSSINIAN MIXTURE. In bottles, 1/6, 3/-, and 4/6.

EWING'S MILDEW COMPOSITION. Per bottle, 1/6.

APHIS WASH. In jars, 1/-.

THE FRETTINGHAM COMPOUND. In bottles, 1/-; per half-gal., 3/-; per gal., 5/6; casks of 10 or 12 gals., 4/0 per gal.

Rustic Terra Cotta Jardinets, Flower Pots, Etc.

	each
	s. d.
NE PLUS ULTRA JARDINETS (See Illustration, p. 48). Empty.....	3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and
Filled with Hyacinths, &c., or ferns and foliage Plants	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 21s., and

PRINCE OF WALES TERRACED JARDINETS (See Illustration, p. 48). Empty	7s. 6d., and
Filled with Hyacinths and other Bulbs, or ferns and foliage Plants	15s. and

HEDGEHOG AND STAND FOR CROCUS, &c. Empty	42s. 0
Filled with Crocus, &c.....	7 6

BEE HIVE AND STAND FOR CROCUS. Empty	12 6
Filled with Crocus	5 6

BARK PATTERN FLOWER POTS, with Saucers. Empty	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and
Filled with Bulbs or Plants	12s. 6d., 17s. 6d., and

PINE PATTERN FLOWER POTS. Empty	5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and
Filled with Bulbs or Plants	10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 17s. 6d., and

STICK PATTERN FLOWER POTS. Empty	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and
Filled with Bulbs or Plants	12s. 6d., 17s. 6d., and

OAK LAWN VASE	21 0
" GARDEN SEAT.....	25 0

" OR VASE.....	15 0
WALL POTS for Drooping Plants.....	5 6

	9 in.	10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
FERN PANS, Pine Pattern. Empty	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Filled with assorted Bulbs	12s. 6d.	15s.	21s.	30s.	42s.
Furnished with Ferns, including Glass Shade	15s.	21s.	30s.	42s.	63s.

FERN PANS, Bark Pattern. Empty.....	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	...
Filled with assorted Bulbs	11s.	14s.	21s.	30s.	...
Furnished with Ferns, including Glass Shade.....	15s.	21s.	30s.	42s.	...

FERN PANS, Vandyked. Empty .....	...	7s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	...	...
Filled with assorted Bulbs	16s. 6d.	24s.	32s.	...	...
Furnished with Ferns, including Glass Shade	22s.	30s.	48s.	...	...

FERN PANS, Stick Pattern	8 in. 4s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	9s.	...	...
Filled with Bulbs	11s.	16s.	22s. 6d.	...	...

	each 1. d.
RUSTIC TERRA COTTA—continued.	
FERN PAN, Tooth Pattern, on Pedestal. Empty	9 in., 7s. 6d.; 12 in., 10 6
Filled with Bulbs	15s. 25 0
Filled with Ferns, including Glass Shade.....	17s. 30 0
BULB PAN, Oak Pattern, on Pedestal. Empty	10 6
Filled with Bulbs	21 0
BULB PAN, Oak Pattern, with Centre Piece. Empty	12 6
Filled with Bulbs.....	25 0
VASE STAND	10 6
BULB FONTS ON STANDS.....	7 in., 2s. 6d.; 8 in., 3s. 6d.; 9 in., 5s. 6d.; 10 in., 7 6
The Fonts without Stands	1s. 6d. 2s. 3 6
The Stands without the Fonts.....	1s. 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 4 0
The Fonts filled with Bulbs, including Stand	5s. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 15 0
WINDOW BOXES	22 in. 12 6
SUSPENDERS, with Wire Chains	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12 6
ARBORETES (See Illustration in previous Catalogues), in great variety in size and design, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15 0	
ROCK, CAVERN, AND STALACTITE ORNAMENTS	6s. 7s. 6d., and 10 6
RUINS FOR FERN CASES AND ROCKERIES, Moulded	2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5 6
Hand made	5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10 6
BRACKETS	3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. and 17 6
Besides the foregoing there are many other designs which may be seen at our Warehouse.	

Sundry Flower-Pots, Jardinets, Brackets, Etc.

WEDGWOOD FLOWER POTS (See Illustration in previous Catalogues).....	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 42 0
WEDGWOOD TABLE POTS, to hold a 48 pot	10 6
RED ETRUSCAN FLOWER POTS	5 6
OPEN FENCE PATTERN FLOWER POTS, in White Ware	4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10 6
GLASS TABLE POTS, for 48 pots.....	. 6 0
TABLE POTS, black ground with flowers, to hold a 48 pot	7 6
COLOURED GLASS TABLE POTS, ornamented, to hold a small 48 pot	10 6
CHINA TABLE POTS, with floral decorations	1s. 6d. 2s. 0
DRAWING-ROOM RUSTIC BRONZE WOOD JARDINETS, with tiles in various designs	21s., 30s., 42s. to 63 0
PALISSY VASES.....	21s., 30s., 42s. to 84 0
STAG'S HEAD TRIPODS.....	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12 6
RUSTIC BRONZE WOOD CONSERVATORY BRACKETS	10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15 0
RUSTIC BRONZE WOOD DRAWING-ROOM WALL POCKETS.....	21 0
EXPANDING FLOWER-POT COVERS	9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1 6
BOUQUET PAPERS.....	per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d. and upwards
WICKER BOUQUET HOLDERS	per dozen, 6s., 9s., and 12 0
ETRUSCAN TILE BOXES	21s., 30s., and 42 0

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.



TYE'S HYACINTH GLASSES (Illustration No. 1). These are in Turquoise blue, Isabelle grey, stone, and peach colour. They are beautifully chaste, and are ornamented with gracefully raised floral decorations, each 3s. 6d. Alabaster, plain, each 1s. 6d. Ditto, with gold decoration, each 2s. 6d. Transparent colours: ruby rose, each 1s. 9d.; blue and amber, per doz. 7s. 6d., each 9d.; blue, amber, green, and puce, selected, per doz. 10s. 6d., each 1s. Decorated in many other beautiful designs at prices ranging from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

TRIPLE HYACINTH GLASSES (Illustration No. 2), transparent, including support, each 4s. 6d. MINIATURE HYACINTH GLASSES (Illustration No 3), transparent, per doz. 4s. 6d., each 6d. Opaque and Opal, per doz. 10s. 6d., each 1s.

SUPPORTS FOR NO. 1 HYACINTH GLASSES, per doz. 5s. 6d., each 6d. Ditto, for No. 2, each 8d. Ditto, for No. 3, per doz. 2s. 6d., each 3d.

No. 6 (for Illustration, see Order Sheet). This is an elegant glass; the colours are black, turquoise, stone, Isabelle grey, etc., and the raised floral decorations are most graceful, 3s. 6d. each.



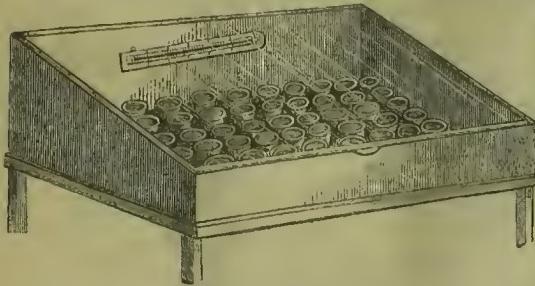
THE NE PLUS ULTRA DRAWING-ROOM JARDINET.
Empty 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 10/6, and 12/6.
If filled with Hyacinths and other bulbs, or Hyacinths
alone, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 21/-, and 30/-



PRINCE OF WALES Circular Terraced DRAWING-ROOM
JARDINET. Empty, 7/6 and 15/6; filled with assorted
bulbs, 15/- and 42/-. The Prince of Wales Jardinets
are equally elegant planted with ferns.

BARR'S NEW HEATED FRAMES

FOR RAISING SEEDS, STRIKING CUTTINGS, OR PRESERVING DELICATE PLANTS DURING THE WINTER.



HEATED FRAME A.

A. For Raising Seeds and Striking Cuttings.

- No. 1. 23 by 17 in., on Stand, 90/-; on Dwarf Ft., 84/-.
No. 2. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/-; on Dwarf Ft., 92/-.

No. 3. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/-; on Dwarf Ft., 98/-.

~~For Negretti and Zambra's Iron Thermometer, price 3s. 6d.~~, should be purchased as an accompaniment.

Frame A will be found the most suitable for raising seeds and striking cuttings.

Frame B is deeper and on this account better for keeping delicate plants in winter, and starting into growth Achimenes, Gloxinias, Begonias, Double Tuberoses, and plants of this description, also for getting Hyacinths and other bulbs into flower early. For forcing Lily of the Valley these frames are exceptionally valuable, as the temperature and moisture for insuring success is easily commanded.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these frames; they take the place of a stove or forcing-house, and where one of these is at work a dung frame is unnecessary, as a sufficient supply of seeds may be raised and cuttings struck to furnish a moderate sized garden. The frame has a water chamber and a hot air chamber, with a receptacle for a lamp, and the price includes a Colza oil lamp; but some prefer burning Paraffin as it gives off more heat, is cheaper and gives less trouble than oil. Arrangements are therefore made to accommodate either lamp. The Paraffin lamp is 15. 6d. extra, or the two lamps can be sent at an extra cost of 3s. 6d. Gas may also be used as the heating medium.

B. For Preserving Delicate Plants during Winter.

- No. 4. 23 by 17 in., on Stand, 90/-; on Dwarf Ft., 84/-.
No. 5. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/-; on Dwarf Ft., 92/-.

No. 6. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/-; on Dwarf Ft., 98/-.

~~For Negretti and Zambra's Iron Thermometer, price 3s. 6d.~~, should be purchased as an accompaniment.

Frame B will be found the most suitable for raising seeds and striking cuttings.

Frame B is deeper and on this account better for keeping delicate plants in winter, and starting into growth Achimenes, Gloxinias, Begonias, Double Tuberoses, and plants of this description, also for getting Hyacinths and other bulbs into flower early. For forcing Lily of the Valley these frames are exceptionally valuable, as the temperature and moisture for insuring success is easily commanded.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these frames; they take the place of a stove or forcing-house, and where one of these is at work a dung frame is unnecessary, as a sufficient supply of seeds may be raised and cuttings struck to furnish a moderate sized garden. The frame has a water chamber and a hot air chamber, with a receptacle for a lamp, and the price includes a Colza oil lamp; but some prefer burning Paraffin as it gives off more heat, is cheaper and gives less trouble than oil. Arrangements are therefore made to accommodate either lamp. The Paraffin lamp is 15. 6d. extra, or the two lamps can be sent at an extra cost of 3s. 6d. Gas may also be used as the heating medium.